

# A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE In three Parts.

The first, containing a brief Introduction to Astrology, shewing the nature, qualitie, and effects of the twelve Signs, and seven Planets; their Dominion over Bodies, with the Fortunes of those Calculated, who are Born under them, also a Delightful Wheel of Fortune.

The second, A Treatise of Physick, the Anatomy of Mans body, the Diseases Incident to the body of Man, Rules and Receipts for the curing of them; also Rules, for Sweating, Bathing, Conserving, and Preserving, and the way to make Cordial-waters; Also the Principal rules of Arithmatick, very plain and easie.

The Third, the Country-mans Guide to good Husbandry, rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods; also rare Receipts for curing Diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows, and Oxen; also an Almanack for ever, and other variety of Inventions, very profitable and advantagious.

---

Composed by *Sam. Strange* hopes.

LONDON, Printed for S. Tye, at the three Bibles on London Bridge. 1665.

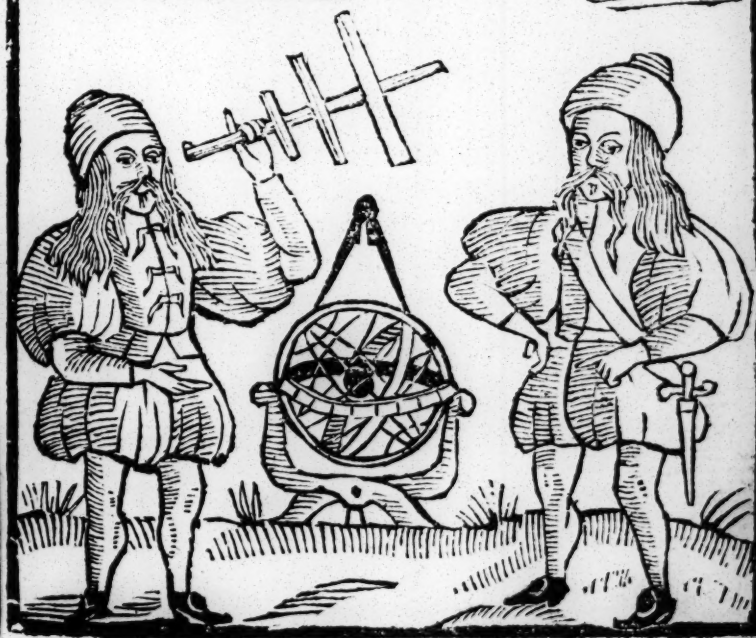




# A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

PART. I.

Democritus





for  
ve  
fir  
lin  
at  
or  
eit  
Cr  
ho  
wi  
ble  
pa  
del  
ne  
vie



T O  
The Judicious Reader.



*AVING perused several small tracts, and Ingenious Peeces, set forth for helps and Instructions of young Artists, and finding them very dubious and clouded over with dark expressions, too hard for the Capacities of the unlearned. I thought it very useful to lay down, in an easie Method, the first grounds (as an Introduction) for that Sublime and Noble Science of Astrology: I shall not at all endeavour, (in my small tract) to plead for, or strive to uphold this Art and liberal Science, either against the pen or tongue of those carping Critticks, which cry down all Arts, and endeavour to hood-winck knowledge. Because my short treatise will not allow mee to lanch into such an unprofitable discourse; Therefore I have here bestowed my pains onely to collect a short and brief treatise, both delightful and profitable, which may be well termed the first Rudiments of Astrologie, having viewed several Books of several Authors, who all*

*A 3*

*have*

## The Epistle

have pretended to lay a foundation for the meanest capacity to build on, but finding them all mean counterfeits & not true Coyn, not worth the perusing of an ingenious Reader, I thought here to undeceive the simple, and to encourage the industrious, to follow the Rule and Method of the Antients; First, to lay a foundation before I build, and as I finde the acceptance this shall finde in the world, it will encourage mee to proceed, to make known, more of that noble Science which the world is so ignorant of. Indeed I must expect hard censures, from Zoilus and Momus, envying, backbiting persons, who are alwaies carping and no man can please them, yet if the judicious do but approve of what I have writ, my desires are fulfilled; I confesse, the Language is too mean for their approbation, but considering the design, it being to instruct the ignorant, (which in this Iron Age hath too much prevailed) a pardon may be the easilier granted.

In the first part therefore of this Book, I have declared the nature and quality of the signs and planets, and their dominion over bodies, the operation and influence upon them, together with a brief explanation of the severall terms of this Art, and the fortunes of those, calculated, by considering the nature of the signs, to which here is added a second and third part, containing a short Treatise of Physick, in which Method the Rules of Astrology ought to be duly considered, as being the prime founda-

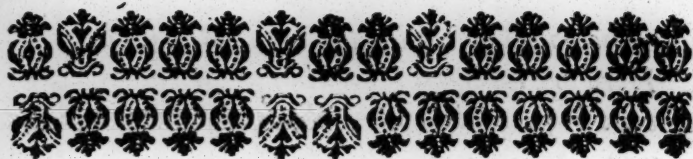
to the Reader.

tion, whereon the wise Physitian ought to build.

Here are incerted several approved receipts, for the cure of several Distempers, incident to the body of man. And I have also added plain and easie Rules of Arithmatick, knowing that Art to be one main help to the attaining of Astrologic; should I incert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of, it would take up too much roome. Therefore, I refer thee to the following Table, or the Book it self, wherein thou mayest easily find, what thou desirest, and I am confident, if reason rule your actions, (after perusal with serious aeliberation) you cannot but find something that will prove both pleasant and profitable; The Authors used in my book were too large and dubious in every point; therefore here you have the marrow and quintessence, summ and substance of Astrologic, in a few sheets, and the kind acceptance this findes in the world, shall excite mee to larger treatises of this kind. And I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my Country, in doing them what good I can: Lest I should digress, and make my gate bigger then my City, I will here conclude, and (only begging your acceptance) then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lost, but shall remain your loving friend.

SAM: STRANGEHOPES.





## The Contents.

- A** Book of Knowledge. The Definition  
of Astrology. p. 1
- The Definition, and place of the Zodiack. p. 2
- The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the description of those born under any of them. ibid.
- A Description of the seven Planets, with their natures, qualities, and movings. 13
- Of the Air. 19
- The signification and Power of the Planets, in the Constitution of the Air. ib.
- How to know the Weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon. p. 22
- Of the four Quarters of the year. 23
- Of the four Winds. 24
- The good or ill fortune of those born under any of the twelve Signs, and their fortunate daies to undertake any employment. from p. 26 to 27
- Astrological Judgements upon several parts of

## The Contents.

of Mans body, with the natures and qualities of every of them.	from 37 to 40
Of Earthquakes, and the causes of them.	40
Of Thunder and Lightening.	ibid.
Of the dangerous years of a Mans Life.	ib.
Of the four Elements.	41
Of the four Complexions.	ib.
The serious Judgement of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles and Black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of Man, from the head to the foot.	42
Of the twelve Houses.	44
A Wheel of Fortune, containing the Resolution of twenty six Questions, both for delight and satisfaction of the Reader.	48
How to know the ruling Planet that any one is born under.	50
How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.	51
Astrological Rules observed by the motions of the Planets, for the cutting of hair, to make it grow how you please.	ib.
Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called.	52
Of the Epaſt, what it is.	ib.
A brief diſcourſe of daies, nights, and ſeaſons.	53
Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets, and their diſtance from the Sun, and the length	

## The Contents.

- length of their Courses. 56
- Rules to Judge of health and sickness, at any time of the year. 58
- Of Eclipses and the causes of them. 58
- Of the effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue. 57
- How to know the events of any Eclipse that shall happen. 58
- An exact Judgement of ancient Astrologers, of the general Accidents in the World, that shall happen to Men, Women, and Children by the Falling of New-years Day. 60
- Rules worthy of Approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting Children to Nurse, or a Trade, or placing of Children. 63
- The Astronomers view, of the Circles, Poles, Firmament, Horizons and Stars. 68
- A short Treatise of Physick, or every ones Companion. 69
- The Anatomy of Mans Body. 70
- Rare Receipts of Physick and Chirurgery, for the curing of all Diseases and Distempers, Incident to the Body of Man. 73
- The Countesse of *Kents* rare Receipt for a Consumption and Cough of the Lungs. 74  
ibid.
- A Receipt for the griping of the Guts. 74  
For

## The Contents.

For the Stone.	ibid.
An excellent receipt for the Gout.	ibid
A Drink for the Plague.	75
Another experienced Remedy for the Plague.	ibid.
A Remedy to cure the Ague.	76
Another for the Ague.	ibid.
For the Worms.	ib.
For the Tooth Ach.	ib.
To make a Glitter.	77
For the Wind Collick.	ib.
For the Head Ach.	ib.
An approved Medicine for Sore Breasts.	ib.
A Medicine for the Itch.	78
For a Bruise.	ib.
To stop Bleeding at the Nose.	ib.
To stench a Bleeding Wound.	ib.
For the Piles.	ib.
A Water for sore eyes.	79
A remedy for the Bloody flux.	ib
For a Burn.	ib.
To dry up a running sore.	ib.
For a pain in the back.	ib.
For swelling in the legs or hands.	ib.
For the Scurvy.	80
For a recovery of speech.	ib.
For a stinking breath.	ib.
An excellent water to cleare the eyes.	ib.
For a Canker in the mouth.	ib.
	To

## The Contents.

To take away freckles and redness out of the face,	81
For a pain in the stomach.	ib.
For the sinews that are shrunk, in the thighs or elsewhere.	ib.
Necessary rules for Letting of Blood.	82
Rules for purging.	ib.
Rules for Sweating.	83
For Bathing,	84
Certain rare Receipts to make Cordial-waters, and Conserves, and Preserves, for any in Lingring Sickneses or Consumptions, approved of by Learned Physitians, such as <i>Gallen</i> and others of note.	ib.
To make Angelico Water.	ib.
To make Dr. <i>Stevens</i> his Water.	85
To make Sinnamon Water.	86
A receipt for Wormwood-water.	ib.
How to make Poppy Water.	ib.
To make Stomack Water.	ib.
An excellent way to make Sirrup of Violets.	87
To make Conserves of Barberries.	88
How to make conserves of Strawberries.	ib.
How to preserve Quinces.	ib.
How to preserve Oranges and Lemmons.	ibid.
To preserve Damscens.	89
To preserve Cherries, that they may shew bigger	



## The Contents.

bigger then they do naturally.	ib.
To preserve green Plums.	90
To make Conserves of Roses.	91
To make Conserves of Violets.	ib.
Arts Glory.	92
Of Numeration.	93
The Table of Numeration.	ib.
Addition.	94
Addition of Moncy.	95
Substraction.	97
Substraction of Money.	98
Multiplication.	100
The Table of Multiplication.	101
Division.	102
A way whereby you may tell any one what they think.	106
The Country mans Guide to good Husban- drie.	
Monthly Observations for planting and sow- ing, very useful to every man that would desire to know or Practise any thing that concerns his profit, or advantage. Being for the whole year.	109
The perfect Farrier.	
Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.	III
A medicine for the Glaunders.	ib.
A remedy for the Frenzy, Head Ach, and Staggers	

## The Contents.

Staggers in Horses.	113	For
A cure for the Cramp or the Convulsion of the Sinews.	ib.	Sev
For the Cure of the hungry Evil.	113	For
To cure the Yellowes.	ib.	For
To cure the Bots and Worms of all sorts.	ib.	For
A cure for the Cold, evil mattering of the Yard, falling of the yard, and shedding the Seed.	114	For
A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.	ib.	For
For the Foundering of the Body.	ib.	An
For the Plague in the Guts, and such like fections.	In- ib.	r p
A Remedy for the pain in the Kidnies, or Stone	115	The
For the pain in the Withers.	ib.	e
To defend a Horse from Flies.	ib.	The
For broken Bones, or Bones out of Joint in Horses.	ib.	Ap
Remedies to cure several Diseases Incident to Cows and Oxen.	ib.	f o S
For the Pestilence or Murrain.	116	C
For Diseases in the Guts, Flux, or Collick.	ib.	d
For the Cough, or shortnesse of Breath.	ib.	f
For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattel.	ib.	Ho
For killing of Worms in Oxen and Cows.	ib.	e
For eating any Poysonous thing.	ib.	A T
	For	A T

## The Contents.

For the Gout in Cattle.	117
Several choice Remedies for curing diseases in Sheep.	ib.
For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.	ib.
For killing Magots in Sheep.	ib.
For preserving Sheep from the Rot.	ib.
For the Staggers in Sheep, or Lambs.	ib.
For the Cough, or any cold in Sheep.	118
For the Feaver among Sheep.	ib.
For increasing Milk in Ewes.	ib.
For the losse of the Cudd.	ib.
An exact and brief Chronicle, of some of the most memorable passages that have hap- pened since the Creation of the World to this present year of our Lord. 1665.	119
The perpetual Almanack or an Almanack for ever.	126
The Explanation of this Almanack.	127
A proper and useful Kallender, shewing per- fectly for the next insuing eighteen years, on what day Easter will fall, also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of <i>March</i> , the Golden number, the Epact, and Whitfun- day, very plain and easie to bee under- stood.	128
How to know the beginning and the end of every Term.	129
A Tide Table, &c.	130
A Table of Interest, at 6 per cent.	131
	A

## The Contents.

A true and plain description of the High  
waies in England and VVales. 132

The names of the principal Fairs in *England*  
and *Wales*, together with the month, day  
and place, where they be kept, more large-  
ly then heretofore. 136

A note of the moveable Fairs in *England* and  
*Wales*. 147

This is the true Book of Knowledge, ex-  
actly Compiled for the proper good and be-  
nefit of any who desire to know any thing  
of the Art of Astrology, being free from all  
impertinent stories and vain fictions, but a-  
greeing with the most solid and sound As-  
trological Rules of the ablest Authors now  
extant; and now published, rightly to in-  
form the Judgements of those, who have  
given credit heretofore too much to Ridicu-  
lous Authors.

By S. S.



A  
BOOK  
OF  
KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrology.

**B**Efore I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book, I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a Definition of Astrology, in as plain and easie terms as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations, and Influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to Judge and Prognosticate of the Natural effects and mutations to come, in the Elements and inferior Elementary bodies. It is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice; but it is an Art both use ul

V

and



## The Contents.

A true and plain description of the High  
waies in England and VVales. 137

The names of the principal Fairs in *England*  
and *Wales*, together with the month, day  
and place, where they be kept, more large-  
ly then heretofore. 138

A note of the moveable Fairs in *England* and  
*Wales*. 147

This is the true Book of Knowledge, ex-  
actly Compiled for the proper good and be-  
nefit of any who desire to know any thing  
of the Art of Astrology, being free from all  
impertinent stories and vain fictions, but a-  
greeing with the most solid and sound As-  
trological Rules of the ablest Authors now  
extant; and now published, rightly to in-  
form the Judgements of those, who have  
given credit heretofore too much to Ridicu-  
lous Authors.

By S. S.



# A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrology.



Before I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book, I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a Definition of Astrology, in as plain and easie terms as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations, and Influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to Judge and Prognosticate of the Natural effects and mutations to come, in the Elements and inferior Elementary bodies. It is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice; but it is an Art both use-ful

and

and

and lawful, and one of the most noble and profitablest Arts, studied and practised by mortals; and it is Divided into two parts, Astrology and Astronomy, which are both one Art, divided into two parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledg of the Heavenly motions, and Astrology consists in the effects and properties of the former motions. I shall therefore begin with the first part of Astrology, and so in due order, briefly lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Definition, and place of the Zodiack.

The Zodiack is a Circle in the firmament, dividing the Sphear a thwart the Equinoctial into two parts; viz. the beginning of Aries and Libra, in the midst whereof is the Ecliptick Line; it's utmost limits are two tropicks, Cancer and Capricorn; it's length three hundred and sixty degrees; it's divided into twelve Signs, six Northernly, and six Southernly: The Northern are these, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; the Southern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; Now the Northern Signs are commanding, and the Southern Signs obeying.

The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the description of those born under any of them.

Aries

Aries, is fiery, hot, and dry, having a voice  
luxurious: if a woman, few children, sickly, vi-  
tious, wanting members, very wrathful, and



loving to be commanding, and they are usu-  
ally in their middle age, gross and strong and  
and most commonly ends lean and weak: It  
betokens black eye, brows, thick shoulder'd a  
dark complexion, a swarthy countenance, one of  
a dry body, and of a middle stature.

Taurus, it doth commonly speak a man born  
under that sign, one given much to Melancho-  
ly, of a cold and dry constitution, luxurious, ha-  
ving a loud voice, yet sickly, much commanding,  
honest, and very Religious, very chaste: in wo-  
men, it represents one short, but of a stron.



wel-set stature, and to have a high fore-head, wide nostrils, great mouth, a short & fat neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, very slow to anger, but if once angered, hardly ever after friends.

Gemini, is hot and moist, sanguine complexion, of a very fair, pleasant, and sweet behaviour in young years lean and weak, ending gross and strong; it represents one of a tall, strait, and wel-set body, brown hair, bright and quick eyes, long arms, hands, and legs, a very large breast, well fraught with wisdom and learning, and accompanied with a good speech, and excellent language, and profitable discourse.

Cancer,





Cancer, is a watry sign, which causeth those  
born under it, to bee cold and moist, and fleg-



B3

matick

matick, something sickly : if a woman, she shall have many childzen, it represents commonly, one of a low stature, bigger in the upper parts than the lower, a round visage, lean and spare, a great belly, but blackish hair.

Leo, is fiery, hot and dry, and those boznen it, are usually very cholerick, high voice, barren, very strong, and exceeding vicious,



wrathful, commanding, exceeding cunning, but honest : if a woman Religious, and chaste, one of a middle stature, lusty body, great head and eyes, very couragious, broad shouldered, a yellowish or flaxen hair, a person of a generous disposition.

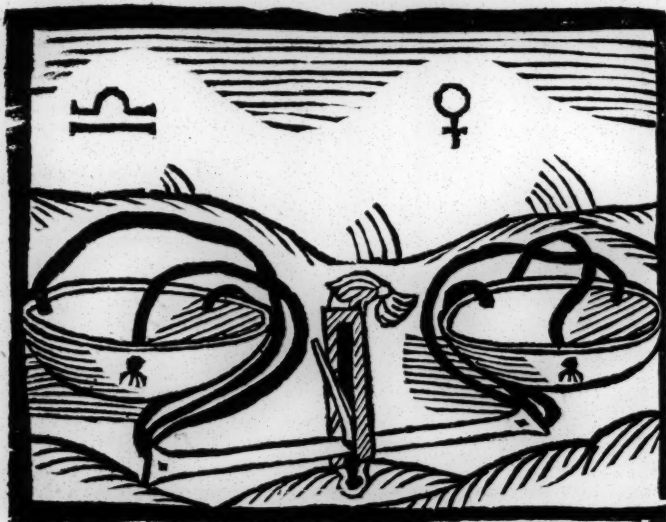
Virgo

Virgo, is cold and dry, melancholy, very fair, but very civil, and sharp, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark

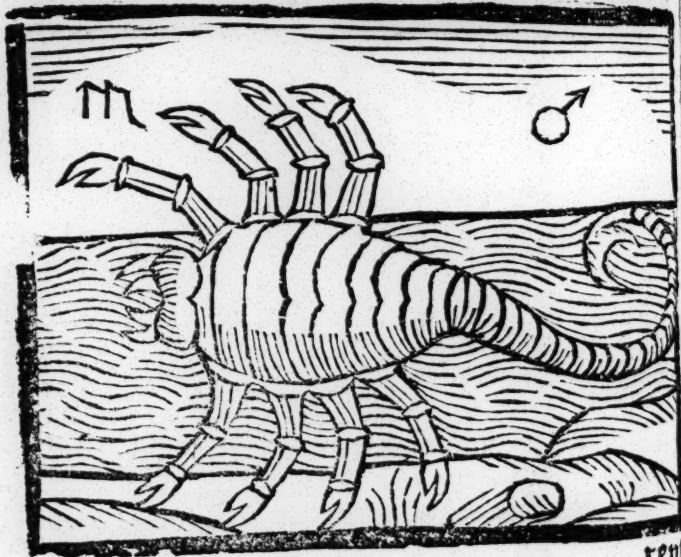


complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour, and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra, is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, loud voice: if women few children fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a well framed body, very strait, a round visage, well favoured, light brown hair, very cheerful, and well spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to tallness and slenderness.



Scorpio, is a watery, cold, and moist Sign,  
 flegmatick, sickly, but fruitful, vitious, indiffe-



rent

rent fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it represents one of a short stature, the body full, and pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and solid complexion and countenance, a short neck, men much reserved, in thoughts, words, and actions, very false, and deceitful.

Sagittarius, is hot, dry, and cholerick, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other bestial, a loud voyce; if women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but excæ-



ding crafty, and obedient; it represents a well proportioned body, strongly compacted, of stature tall, a hard-favoured visage, brown hair, which

which will bee almost all off befoze forty years  
of age.

Capricornus, is earthy, cold, and dry, melancholly, sharp and cruel : if women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vitious, crooked of



body, selbome fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry and lean, the face also lean and thin much hair, and that black, the colour wan and pale, smal breast, and a long neck, a disproportioned body, and very hard-favoured.

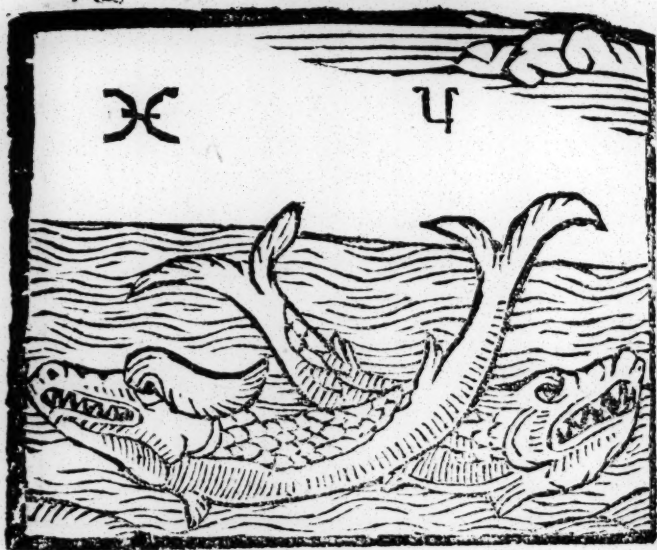
Aquarius, is hot and moist, of a Sanguine complexion, a high voice, sweet conditioned, ve-





ry loving, and lovely : if women, few childzen,  
but very fair, obedient, sweet-behaviour'd, re-  
ligious and honest, chaste, yet pleasant, one of a  
well shapen body, a middle stature, a fair vi-  
sage and complexion, a bright hair, a clear and  
amiable colour, a handsome body, lovely and  
vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces, is cold, watery and moist, phlegma-  
tick, vitious and foul, of a deformed and crooked  
body, wanting members, meanly fair, obedient,  
of body diversely proportioned, also one of a  
short stature ill composed in body and minde, a  
great face, a pale wan complexion, thick shoul-  
ders, fat and plump in body, short neck'd, and  
sloping



stooping in body and shoulders. Thus in short I have given you the nature of the twelve Signs, with a description of those born under them; the observing of which will prove very helpful, in all the Rules of Judicial Astrology.

A Description of the seven Planets, with their natures, qualities, and movings.

**H**AVING treated of the Zodiack, and the Signs, I now proceed to speak of the Planets, to declare their Dignities. Know therefore, that under the Zodiack there are seven Planets, which move of their own proper and continual motion, which finish their courses

ses, according to the greatnesse or smallnesse of the Dyb or Circle. The names of the planets are these; Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.

The natures and qualities of the seven Planets are these.

♄ Saturn, is cold, and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life



of man, Masculine, evil, and the greatest misfortune to man in the world.

♃ Jupiter, is hot, and moist, sanguine, a friend and preserver of life and nature of man, masculine of the day, and is termed the greatest fortune, and the best chance, that can befall Man,

♂ Mars,



♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot, and dry, very choleric, and masculine of the night, evil and



the lesse misfortune, and not so ominous as the  
superiour Planet Saturn.

☉ Sol, is moderately hot and dry, and the  
most temperate Planet; masculine of the day,



fortunate by aspect, but unfortunate by Corpo-  
ral conjunction, above measure.

♀ Venus, is cold, and moist, very temperate,  
phlegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very  
good nature, and little ominous, and it is ac-  
counted the lesser fortune,

☿ Mercuri,



¶ Mercury, in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with evil





bil; with the masculine he is masculine, and with the feminine he is feminine; hot with hot, according to the Planets to which he is adioyned, but out of his own nature cold and dry.

☾ Luna, is likewise cold, and moist, and albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more; but changeth her nature and qualities,



according to the Quarters, like as the Sun doth through the Signs: she is also feminine of the night, and phlegmatick, and sendeth to us the vertue and impression of all other Planets.

The Head of the Dragon, is in all points like to Mercuri, good with good Planets, and evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupiter and Venus.



The Dragons Tail, is contrary to the head for he is evil with good, and good with evil, is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief I have given you the nature of the Planets, which is of excellent use to all those, who would know any part of Astrology. I shall in the next place, shew you that part of Astrology, which treats of the mutation and change of the Weather; which will be very necessary to insert in this place, for the benefit of the Reader, and ought also to be very

carefully observed; and therefore, to observe an easie and exact method, we will treat of every thing in it's proper place, that the Reader may not be puzzled in his Judgement of this Art.

### Of the Air.

In our Judgement upon the Air, it is necessary to consider of the position of the Heavens, and first, lay a sure foundation upon the general Consideration of the year; and consider first, the Suns ingress into Aries, and then what Planets have Dominion in such a Month or quarter, and by that you may conjecture whether the year will be windy, whether the spring will be moderate, hot, or the like, or remiss, or temperate, &c.

The signification and power of the Planets; in the Constitution of the Air.

Saturns disposing of the Airs mutations, causeth it to be very cold and frosty, that the Air cannot receive any impression of the Suns heat; and being easterly, it causeth the constitution of the Air to be cold; it brings a cold season and makes the Winter hard, frosty, and rivers ice; it's the occasion of tempests at Sea, and snow and frost at Land: if it be in the Summer, it is the occasion of a great alteration in the Air; it denotes also, a scarcity of Corn and other fruits, necessary for the body of man.

C 2

Jupiter

Jupiter is of another nature, and directly opposite to the nature of Saturn; the Air by it's regality is very temperate, not too hot, nor too moist; the winds send forth, gentle, wholesome, and reviving blasts, both for preservation, and procreation of things necessary; it causeth wholesome and moderate rains, and the occasion of great fertility (or fruitfulness) in living animals, as well as earthly fruits and necessities.

Mars, if easterly, for heat is very temperate, if westerly, too dry, and doth often parch the fruits of the earth, and causeth great and high winds, hurtful to man or beast, and occasions hail and great tempests; if he happen in Conjunction with Mercury, it occasioneth tempestuous winds, and causeth much shipwreck at Sea: In his own nature he shews want of water, dries up fountains and springs, putrifies the Air, destroyes Cattle, brings scarcity, and very oft occasions many diseases, hurtful to mans body as Burning-feavers, Plague Spotted-feavers, and other the like Pestilential diseases.

Sol, alwaies promises great changes, and alteration of times and seasons by his constant motion; he is temperately hot and dry, having a greater inclination to heat than dryness, and oft times by his heat causeth Clouds, and  
draws

draws the vapours from the Earth into the Air, and there by his heat dissolves them into rain; and if he be well joynd to other good Planets, it's a great cause of the Elements being clear and fair, and the Earth to be very fruitful and abounding.

Venus having dominion, promiseth a very wholsome Air, a very temperate and moderate year, abundance of fruit, and of every thing needful for the supportation of humane nature; causeth moderate and pleasant showers.

Mercury makes the Air clear one while, another while red or bloody; sometimes fair, sometimes foul, according to the nature of the Planet to which he is adjoynd, yet for the most part, he hath the sole domination to himself; he causeth tempestuous winds, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning in abundance, and sometimes portends turbulent weather to Navigators; causeth many diseases, and Consumptions, and Coughs, Stopping of the Stomack, and Convulsions.

Who so would know or guesse at the alteration of the weather, must observe the disposition in the Moon, the rising and setting of the other fixed Stars, and a due observation of the effect it produceth in the place where thou livest, and by that guide thy Aier,



How to know the Weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon.

Be sure to obserue alwaies thre daies before the Moon be at full, whether she shine bright, and that the clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element, if not, then thou mayest iudge that it will be very fair, but if the Moon be dark, and clouds incompassing her about, then know that it will rain much before four daies.

When Fogs and mists do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens, that in short time we shall have cold winterly weather : A Rainbow is alwaies a sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the Weather, I come to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year depends upon the four Quarters, namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins the tenth day of March, at that time the Sun enters the first scruple of Aries, and continueth till the Sun hath past the Crab which is about the eleventh or twelveth of June; this quarter usually is hot and moist, but very unconstant in either, being



being sometimes hot, sometimes cool, it is called the Spring Avarendo, because then all things begin to wax green, and put on their wedding garments; this quarter at the beginning, is rather inclining to moist than hot, in this quarter are usually great and high winds because of the moderate temper of the Air.

### Secondly, Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the ☉ Suns entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack Circle, comprehending three Signes in his progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry, while the Sun is going through Cancer, and his remaining in Leo, it is more dry than hot; and at this time of the year, very few winds do disquiet or trouble us, but a moderate Air comforts our hearts.

### Thirdly Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and just so long the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarie: The nature of this quarter is cold and dry; though dryness at the beginning of this quarter be most predominant, yet the end is usually cold, there be as many

windes in Autumn, as in the Spring.  
Fourthly, Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs throzow the last three signes, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost and snow, and great high windes towards the latter end of the quarter, though at the beginning it being the middle of Winter, few windes are stirring, by reason of the cold, by reason thereof, the vapors can make no eruption, nor the Air any Commotion.

#### Of the Windes.

Experience teacheth us, that the Winds do change and alter the Airs constitution: By Ancient Astrologers and Astronomers, the Wind is thus described (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the Air by the power of the Sun, and by reason of its weight, it is driven down, and side-long carried about the earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South; there are also other winds, as South-east, and South-west, North-east, and North-west: North winds though they be cold and dry, yet they are usually whollome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South-winds do  
much

much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the earth; they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, Fruits, and living Creatures; this Winde is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy Air, and is most times accompanied with rain, it stirs up many diseases through continuance, as feavers, and other contagious griefs, which are hurtful to humane bodies: West Winds are cherishing blasts, it is moist, and temperate and watry, stirring up rain and thunder: The East wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and cholerick; it's pure, pleasant and wholesome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the body sound; This wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise and ceaseth at Sun set; Now there are other mean winds, as the North-east wind, which is cold and dry, it stirs up Clouds, and oft produceth rain: the South-east is something moist, dark, and cloudy: The North-west is moist, cloudy and stormy, and causeth a turbulent and tempestuous season: The South-west is evil by nature, causing many clouds, and showers, and very turbulent and tempestuous weather: Thus you have seen the nature and cause of winds, and the good hap, and bad they produce.

Having shewed you the nature of the twelve  
Signes

Signes, and giben you a description of the body and person of those bozn under them, and also the nature and qualities of the Planets; I shall now endeavour to declare the fortunes of those bozn under them; whether they shall be rich or poore, live long, or dye suddenly, with many other such like Questions.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Aries*, and their fortunate daies to undertake any imployment.

**H**IS fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kinde of merchandize, and shall attain to a very competent estate by his wife, he shall bee a great traveller, forsaking Country and kinsfolks at twenty four years of age, he shall attain to great riches, at forty years of Age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all that know him, his Childzen shall be very fortunate and noble, and shall acquire a good report and great honoz, from the King, Prince, and Nobles of the nation, where they are bozn: If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry, and wise; she shall live while sixty five years old; shee shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong Childzen, but besure let her have a care of all four-footed Beasts, for she shall be in great danger to receive hurt from them: The daies good to undertake any publick imployment, in trade

or otherwise, are Mundaies and Tuesdaies, especially, the first Munday and Tuesday of every Month, they shall be troubled with the gravel in the kidneys: The man shall live till about seventy years old, and be honoured and loved of all that know him.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Taurus*, the terme of their life, and their good daies to undertake any adventure.

He shall be covetous, and rather enclining to bad fortune than good; the first part of his life shall be very troublesom, and continue so till twenty eight years of his age, and about that time much sicknesse, which if he escape, he shall live till forty years: If a woman, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many Children: He shall be very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his death attain to great riches by the death of some of his friends: Let him beware to undertake any-affair or imployment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the Female born under *Taurus*, she shall have at least three husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children, shee shall live to eighty years of age, shee shall be light of behavior, much addicted to Uenery, and



and thereby defame her aged yeares : she shall be light finger'd, and shame her Parents, Husband, and Family, by her vile courses.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Gemini*, the term of their life, and their good daies to undertake any imployment.

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious; very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, he shall come of honorable Parents, and have no Brother but himself, therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth by his vicious life, and undecent behaviour: He shall be often sick, and be in danger of death at nine yeares old, and at twenty yeares, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some disease in his throat: Now for the female, she shall be very wise and ingenious, but the man that enjoys her, shall go through many boiles for her; she shall be fair, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many diseases in her body, especially about thirty yeares of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty yeares of age. The good daies for them to begin any imployment, are Tuesday and Wednesday, the rest will be very unfortunate, in any thing they shall undertake.

The



The good or ill Fortune of those born under *Cancer*, the term of their life, and their good daies to undertake any imployment.

He shall be very Cholerick, a great derider and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years, two months, beloved of most, honored of many, shall have great command and authority, in the City, Town, or Country where he lives; he shall be very fortunate for riches: Let him beware of Wednesday, which will prove very unfortunate to him, Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, shall be very fortunate to undertake any imployment: If a woman, she shall be lusty and strong, very wise and prudent, very industrious after Riches, yet passionate and exceeding wrathful; she shall have great sicknesse about the thirtieth year of her age, which if she escape she shall live till eighty six years, her Children shall be very honorable and fortunate, and she shall be honored and loved of most, though she may endure much trouble and sorrow, through her Husbands vices.

The

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Leo*, the term of their life, and their good daies to undertake any imployment.

He shall be big of stature, and lecherous, he shall have two soze fits of sicknesse, he shall be very near death with the Small Pox, about twenty threë yeares old, and very sozely afflicted about the forty fift yeare of his age; if he escape both these, it's probable he may live till ninety one, or ninety two: he shall not dye at home, he shall be a man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do justice upon offenders: If he begin any imployment in the Winter, he shall be fortunate in successe, but if in the Summer, exceeding bad; he shall be very witty, and of a deep capacity, able to discern between good and evil; very couragious and overcoming all that oppose him. If a woman she shall be learned and chaste, she shall be much troubled with Corns, she shall fall from high places and bruise her body. she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour. she shall be robbed once of her treasure and once of her maiden head: Let her have care of water, for by it she will be apt to sustain great Losse: Tuesday and Friday will be very unfortunate to her, she shall not have many sons

sick

sicknesse, neither be long sick at all, but shal dye suddenly, about the forty eighth year of her age.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Virgo*, the term of their life, and their good daies to undertake any imployment.

He shal have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder, he shal have two fits of sicknesse, the one at sixteen years of age, the other about threescore, he may attain to threescore and eight years, and shal bear his age very well, not looking old; he shal have two Wives, by whom he shal get a great estate, and he shal be very rich and honorable, he shal receive some wound from a four-footed beast, his Children shal dye quickly after birth: He shal be a great feaster and lover of mirth, and shal be very Liberal: Sunday and Tuesday shal be very fortunate to him, but the latter end very unfortunate. Now concerning the Female, she shal be married about sixteen years of age, but shal not Love her Husband, she shal bury him quickly, and marry another, and have very beautiful Children by him; she shal have many diseases and distempers about her body, and endure many sorrows, which if she escape, she shal live while threescore and sixteen years old. Wednesday shal be very  
fortu.

fortunate to her, but Fryday and Saturday very unfortunate to begin any new work, she shall suffer much pain and sorrow in Childe-bearing, and shall be in great danger of death.

The good and evil Fortunes of those born under *Libra* : The term of their life, and their good daies to begin any new employment.

He shall have a mark near his shoulder, he shall be very Letcherous, a great Lover of women, he shall be a great traveller, he shall endure great pain in his Limbs and Joynts, and have several sicknesses, the first about the fourteenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shall live til fourscore and ten, he shall have some wounds in his Body. His unfortunate day is Wednesday, he shall be troubled with infirmities, and diseases in his belly. The Female, she shall be very fair and beautiful, she shall endure great pain, she shall be dangerously sick in her Infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live til she be threescore. Thursday will be unfortunate to her, Monday and Saturday very fortunate to begin any work.

The good and evil fortunes of those persons born under *Scorpio* : the term of their life, the good daies to begin any employment.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great

great pains, and four dangerous sicknesses, during his life, the first at sixteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall dye at sixty seven, of a sickness. He shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his daies: he shall be unfortunate about forty years old, in all his undertakings, and shall dye very poor and needy, he shall be very unsettled in his minde, and never gain any thing by Merchandize. He shall gain by planting and grafting, and tilling of ground, hee shall have ill fortune with Oxen and Horses. If a female, she wil be of light behaviour, and abuse her Husbands bed, before her death, she shall be blinde. Saturday shall bee very unfortunate to her, she shall live til threescore years old, and shall be very needy and ill reported of, for her evil life and wicked courses, which she took in her young years. She shall receive some wound of some four-footed Beast.

The good and ill Fortune of those born under *Sagittarius*, the term of their life, and the good and bad daies, to begin any employment.

He shall be wrathful and angry, but soon appeased; he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled sore with the Wind-Chollick, and have several sicknesses; the first about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about fifty or up-

D

ward,



ward, which if he escape, he may probably live  
 til eighty years old, he shal be very prosperous,  
 he shal obtain great and notable victozies over  
 his enemies, by his warlike Actions; yet the  
 Malevolent Sign Saturn, sometimes opposing  
 he shal meet with great difficulties and trou-  
 bles, he shal have many possessions taken from  
 him, by some who endeavour his overthrow,  
 the one part of his life shal be fortunate, the  
 other unfortunate; hee shal attain a good and  
 vertuous Wife, with great possessions by her,  
 he shal be very Religious and wise. As for the  
 Female, she shal be wicked, and giben to study  
 Witch-craft, and sometimes she shal be very  
 curst and audacious, have many Children. The  
 first day of the week shal be very unfortunate to  
 her, if she attempt any new thing; shee shal  
 have two Husbands, the first shal hate her, the  
 second shal be very loving and pleasing to her,  
 with whom, if her wicked spirit hinder not,  
 she may lead a very quiet and good life.

The good and evil Fortunes of those born un-  
 der *Capricornus*, the term of their life,  
 and their good and bad daies, to  
 begin any work.

He shal be contentious, and a sower of dis-  
 cord, very proud by nature, high and command-  
 ing, despising all men, and counting them be-  
 low his worth; very Letcherous, following

commen



common Harlots much given to drunkenness; he shal have several sicknesses, as about twelue years old and twenty one, and thirty four years old, and many moze, which if hee escape, he shal live till threescore; hee shal have two Wives, two Sons, and his end shal be moze fortunate than his beginning; hee shal have very great fortune in Cattel, as Oxen, Sheep, and Goats; with great industry hee shal gain much treasure and riches, he shal be a great traveller, but at length end his life in his own native Country; his second wife shal be very rich and beautiful, and vertuous, and honored of all. Now for the Female, she shal be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain to great riches and honor, and if she escape a sickness she shal have in her youth, she may live til between forty and fifty.

The good and evil Fortune of those born under *Aquarius*, the term of their life, and the good and bad daies to begin any imployment.

He shal be much addicted to wine and women, and a lover of mirth and jovial feasts, hee shal be much addicted to be mad, at the spring and fall of the leaf; he shal have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him, which if he escape, he shal live til a hundred and nine years; hee shall gain much wealth, and

injoy his wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her : Saturday wil be an unfortunate day to begin any imployment, Tuesday and Thursday shal be very fortunate, The Female or woman shall be very tender and delicate, and true and faithfull, a vertuous Wife in every respect, she shal have soze eyes about eight or nine years old, she shal have a soze sickness, which if shée escape, shée shal live til fourscore, shée shal have many Children, marry about fiftē years old, her Husband shal be curst and wicked, and she shal be divorced from him, and he shal falsely accuse her, and seek to defame her vertuous carriage. The good and bad Fortune of those born under *Pisces*, the term of their life, and the good and bad daies to begin any imployment.

He shal have many notable marks upon his body, and shal be much subject to a pain in the head, he shal not have any memorizable sickness til he be threescore and eight, of which he shal dye, he shal have threë wives, he shall be very rich and enjoy many possessions and Lands, he shal be put into publick imployment, and mangre all his enemies, they shal never hurt him : He shal fal into a River, and be in great danger of death by other casual accidents; yet by the mercy of God, and the good aspects of

of the Planets, he shal go through them all :  
As for the Female bozn under this Sign, she  
shal be married while young, and have many  
hopeful Childzen : before thirty years she shal  
meét with many difficulties, and troubles, and  
dangers, which if she escape, she shal Live till  
about threescore and six : Saturday shal be ve-  
ry unfortunate to begin any imployment, and  
what ever she begins at the beginning of the  
week, shal be very prosperous; She shal be Rich,  
and Honored, and Loved of most; her Hus-  
bands shal bee two, and those very good and  
Loving, because She shal merit it at their  
hands.

Thus, by observing what Signs any per-  
son is bozn under, you may with much ease  
Judge of their good and bad fortune, which will  
be much advantagious, that knowing the e-  
vents both good and bad that may happen, you  
may the better seek to Attain to the one, and  
to Avoid the other.

Astrological Judgements upon several parts  
of mans body, with the natures and qua-  
lities of every of them.

### First of the Head.

**T**his being the most publick part of Mans  
Body, and according to the frame and big-  
nesse, is to be adjudged either good or bad :

Know then, that a great head is seldome or never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of Apprehension, a very little Head, of the Least size of all, usually retains but a little Wit, but a Head of a middle size is most commonly most Witty; a long Head be tokeneth folly; a great Head, and small members, do alwaies produce much indiscretion in the man or woman.

#### Judgement upon the Hair.

A thick Hair bespeaks an humble heart, much inclining to cold; if the Hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the Head or other part of the Body, it shews a very great fearfulness in that man; If the Hair be curled and thick, it shews that man to be of a hot complexion; thin Hair, shews the man to be of a cold constitution.

#### Of the Eyes.

There are several Colours of the Eyes, and several forms, round eyes and rowling, shews much vice and corrupt manners; great eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the Body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the fountain; smiling twinkling eyes, betoken a merry Life; hollow eyes cometh of dizziness; red eyes signifie Anger and Wrath; blackish eyes have a sharp and peircing understanding.

little eyes betoken timorousnesse of spirit; shining eyes shew much rashnesse if they be mean, not too big nor too little, it signifies Justice and equity.

### Of the Face.

A fat face, betokens a Liar, and Debourer, and foolish, a round face, signifies folly, a great face to be dull and slow about any businesse: A face well proportioned of colours and bignesse, shews a commendable Life. A long lean face to be spiteful and envious, a countenance cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not to be trusted.

### Of the Voice.

A grave and slow Voyce, betokens strength of body and minde, of a quiet and meeke spirit; men of a grosse very big and hoarse voice, shew to be insurious and wicked, a small shrill voice to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be provoked, a weak voice, shew want of courage and spirit.

### Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefaced, the paps hanging down betoken weaknesse, a broad big Breast, to be strong and courageous, a Breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weaknesse and Imbecility of Nature and Body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrology, directs you for the cure of the di-

temperers of any of these parts of the Body,  
Of Earthquakes, and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of  
wind, got into the corners and holes of the  
Earth, which violently rushing out, and the  
Earth closing again suddenly, causeth a great  
shaking or Earthquake, which do generally  
predict Wars and Commotions in those parts  
and dominions where it is.

### Of Thunder and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with  
moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region,  
and there inclosed in the body of a cloud, now  
these two contraries thus included together,  
beget difference, and cannot be reconciled  
without breaking the Prison wherein it is  
pend up; the violent rushing whereof makes a  
noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire  
Lightning, being both broke forth at one in-  
stant, though the Lightening appear first in  
regard of the quicknesse of the eye.

### Of the dangerous years of a mans Life.

A year composed of seven times seven, which  
is forty nine, is very dangerous, also the fifty  
sixth year of a mans Life, also the sixty third  
year



year of a mans age, which do usually produce many evils dangers and perils, either to Life or estate, which an Emperoz of Rome having escaped, seemed to rejoyce that he had passed over those enemies to old age.

Of the four Elements.

- 1 The Element of Fire, next the Sun, and so downward.
- 2 The Element of Air.
- 3 The Element of Water.
- 4 The Element of Earth.

Of the four Complexions.

The Cholerick, hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, ireful, hasty, brainlesse, feish, malicious, deceitful, and subtil where he applyeth his wit. He hath Wine of the Lion, that is to say, when he is drunk, he chideth, and fighteth, and commonly, he loveth to be clad in black, russet, and grey.

The Sanguine, hath nature of Air, hot and moist, he is Large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy, and gracious, he hath his Wine of the Ape, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is, and draweth

eth to women, and naturally loveth high coloured cloath.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of Water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepey, ingenious, commonly he spitteth when he is moved, and hath his Wine of the Shæp, for when he is drunk, he counteth himself wisest, and he loveth most green colour.

The Melancholly, hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a backbiter, malicious and slow, his Wine is of the Hog, for when he is drunk, he desireth sleep, and he loveth Cloath of a Black Colour.

The serious Judgement of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles or Black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of man, from the head to the foot.

A man with a Mole on the forehead, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his Wife; to be wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her Husband, and likely to be honored much.

A man having a Mole, or Black spot on his eye-brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful daies, but in the end shal marry a vertuous rich Wife: If a woman,

man, she shal enjoy a good, pleasant, comly, personable man.

A man having a Mole on his nose, he is of a ruddy complexion, Loving pleasure more than profit : The woman also the same fortune.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth foretel, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavors, he shal gain mony and friends too, so saith Plato : the woman shal be very wise and rich and increase in dignities.

A Mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in Actions, honoz amongst men, though it may be through envy, suffer some disgrace : If a woman, of a weak constitution, apt to beleive Lies, and ill Reports of her husband.

A Mole on the shoulder of a man, promiseth troubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate end. A woman having a Mole on the same place, it betokeneth much outward happinesse, she shal be fruitfull, honozable, in goods and chatels abounding.

A Mole on the hand, or wrist, of a man or woman, doth speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter daies; beginning their daies in Joy but ending their daies in Poverty increasing in Children.

A Mole on the Breast, near the heart of the  
man

the man or woman, denotes much malice, impiety, hatred and other vices.

A Mole on the Belly, denotes whoresdome, Luxury, and gluttony.

A man having a Mole on the knee, shall be happy in his choice, of a vertuous, rich and comely Wife: a woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a vertuous carriage, very fruitful in bearing.

A man having a Mole on the Ankle, it bespeaks him to take on him the womans part, a hen huswife; If a woman, that she shall wear the Breaches.

A man having a Mole on the foot, denotes very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his old age: The woman shall also be very fortunate and happy all her daies.

#### Of the twelve Houses.

To be perfect in this, it requires great study: you are first to know, that there is nothing appertaining to the life man, which hath not it's signification from one House or other.

The first House is called the assendant, because the Sun doth there assend our Horizon, in what ever Climate it be in.

The second House is succedent to the Assendant; and signifies riches and substance of the Native.

The

The third house follows in order, and hath signification of Brethren, Kindred, Neighbors, and Alliance.

The fourth House or Angle of the earth, signifies immoveable Goods, Lands, and Heritages.

The fifth House is the succedent of the Angle of the earth, and therefore signifies mirth and jollity.

The sixth House is Cadent from the North Angle, it beholdeth not the Ascendant, and therefore signifies sicknesse of all kinds.

The seventh House is the Angle of the West, and the seventh from the Ascendant, and signifies open Enemies, Law suits, and quarrels.

The eight House being succedent from the Angle of the West, is above the Earth, and is the aid and assistance of an open Enemy, signifies death.

The ninth House is called Cadent, it is in the time of the Ascendant, it signifies Religion and Learning.

The tenth House or the South Angle, this hath signification of the Mother of the native, it signifies dignity, honor and preferment, as, Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Nobles.

The eleventh House, being succedent of the Angle of the South, it hath signification of friend.

friendship amity and hope.

The twelfth House, being the Cadent of the Angle of the South, it is above the earth, not beholding the Ascendant, therefore signifies private enemies, Imprisonment, Poverty, Misery, and Disgrace. Thus much for the twelve Houses. The nature of them, and their properties is more largely described in the excellent Book called the Book of Palmistry; the first part being of Palmistry, the latter of natural Astrology, the things contained therein, being a great help to this Book.

A Wheel of Fortune, Composed first by *Rufus Aenus*, and now Published by *Sam. Strange-hopes*.

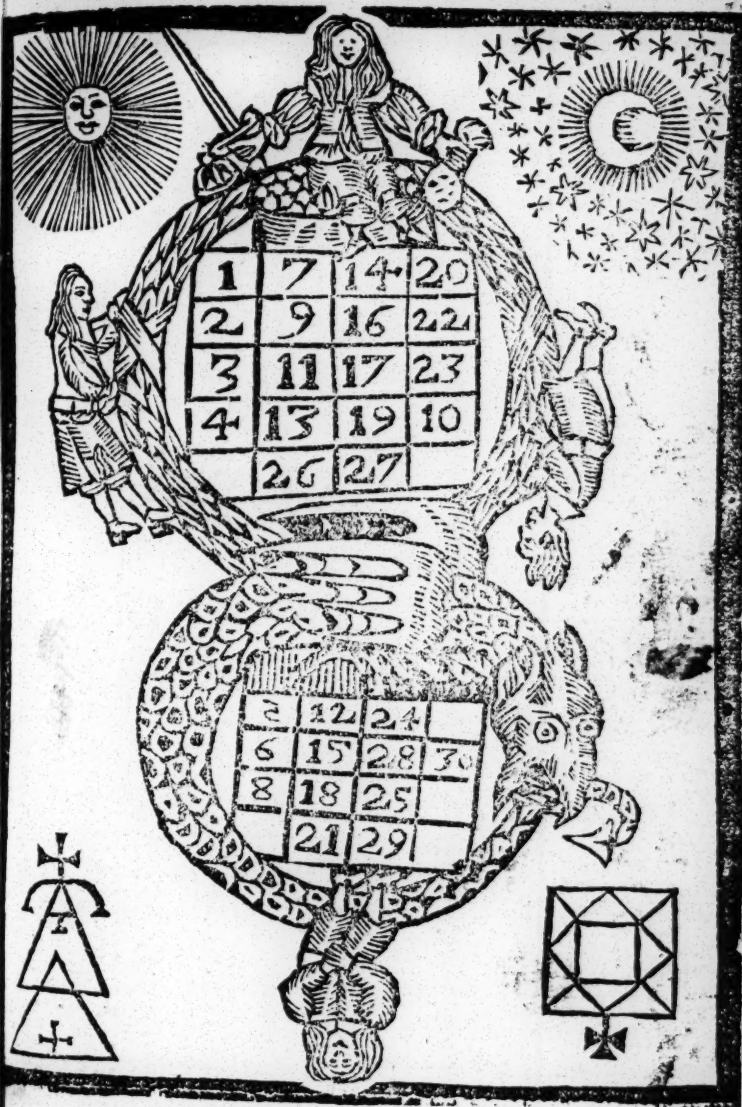
Containing the Resolution of all manner of Questions, both for delight and satisfaction of the Reader.

*Edward Rudd*  
owns this Book  
1669

The

The  
nd the





The uppermost wheel is good Fortune, and the undermost wheel is bad Fortune.

A

A Catalogue of the Questions resolved by this  
Wheel of Fortune

- 1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
- 2 Whether a man shal be rich or poore.
- 3 Whether a man shall enjoy the estate of his Father.
- 4 Whether a person shal live long or not.
- 5 If one shal have Children or not.
- 6 If a man or woman shal be healthful or sickly.
- 7 If a thing lost shal be found or not.
- 8 If a Ship shal come home safe or not.
- 9 If a promise made shal be performed.
- 10 If a sick party shal live or dye.
- 11 Whether it be a good time to Marry or not.
- 12 If the Woman you would Marry be rich or not.
- 13 Whether a Damsell be a Maid or not.
- 14 Whether a man shal dye a good death or not.
- 15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
- 16 Whether a woman be honest to her husband or not.
- 17 Whether the Thief shal be taken or not.
- 18 If the wind shal blow fair or not.
- 19 If one shal obtain the preferment he desires
- 20 If thy friend be faithfull or not.

- 21 If one shal get the victoꝝy oꝝ not.
- 22 If one shal enjoy the party he desires.
- 23 If it be good to take a journey.
- 24 If the Childe shal be fortunate oꝝ not,
- 25 If the year shal be plentiful, oꝝ not.
- 26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize, oꝝ not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26. Questions which you would demand, and for the easie understanding of this figure in every part, you must first of all chuse a number, what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, oꝝ any other, more oꝝ lesse, write it down, and write under that the number of the day, and then take the number you shal finde under the first letter of your Name you were Christened, which you shal finde in the following Table, add these three numbers together into one sum, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you finde your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shal speed wel, but if in the lower part, it shal prove evil. And thus with much ease, you may know any thing you desire.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	HI
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

How to know the ruling Planet that any one  
is born under.

First take the Name of the party desiring  
to know this, and then the name of his Father  
and Mother, and write down the numbers you  
finde under each Letter of the thre names, in  
the foregoing Table, you must take all the  
Letters of the Christian names, and gather all  
those summs together, and then divide it by  
nine, Subtract afterwards the product by nine  
as often as you can, and if there remain a u-  
nite, or four, both signifie the Sun, if two or  
seven both signifie the Moon, if three, Jupiter,  
if five, Mercury, if six Venus, if eight, Sa-  
turn, if nine Mars. This way if you go right-  
ly to work, according to the method before you,

you shal know what you desire.

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, take the parties Name, and of his Father and Mother, and then divide the whole collected together by twelve; If there remain 1. it signifies the Lyon, If Juno, 2. if Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn, 4. if Sagittarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus, 6. Taurus if Palladium, 7. Aries, if Vulcan, 8. Libra, if Mars his 9. Scorpio, if 10 Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phebus, 12. They represent Geminies.

Astrological Rules observed by the motions of the Planets for the cutting of hair, to Make it grow how you please.

Alwaies see that the Moon be placed in common signes. well dignified, but especially, in earthy, is the opinion of some. Therefore in cutting of hair, if you would not have it grow too suddenly, see that the Moon be in Virgo, Gemini, or Leo, decreasing in Light and Motion, and afflicted by Saturn: But if you desire your Hair to grow speedily, let the Lord of the Ascendant be one of the fruitful signes, and the Moon in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, so that the Moon be increasing in Light and Motion. And let her be in Sextile or Trine, of the Lord

of the Ascendant of the parties Nativity, but have a special regard the Moon bee free from the Malevolent of Saturn, or Mars, for they will cause much scurf and dandrif at the roots of the hair. If you desire your hair should grow thick, let the Moon be in Opposition of the Sun, and the Ascendant and the Moon free from the aspects of the Malevolents.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called:

This is a number of 19. proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called because it was sent in golden Letters, from Alexandria in Ægypt into Rome, it is the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the Moon doth make all her sundry motions and changes: to finde out the afoze-said number add one to the year of our Lord, and divide the same by nineteen, and the remainder is the golden number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the Moon between change and change, never passeth thirty daies, it is thus found out: multiply the golden Number for the year by a 1. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then divide the product by thirty, and the remainder shall be the Epact, the knowl edge of this findes

out



out the age of the Moon, as you may finde exactly set down in the third part of this Book. A brief discourse, of daies, nights, and seasons.

Those people who live under the Equinoctial Circle, have two Summers and two Winters every year, by reason the Sun passeth twice over their heads; their Summers are in our Spring and Autumn, that is March and September, when the Sun is in the beginning of Aries and Libra, and their two Winters is in our Winter, and their two Summers are in June and December, when the Sun is in Cancer and Capricorn. But their Winters is very warm, not deserving the name of a Winter, in respect of ours. The daies and nights are alwaies of equal length each containing twelve hours. Those who live betwixt the Tropicks and the Equinoctial, have the Sun passing twice over their heads, so they also have two Summers and two Winters, but differ from the other in respect of heat, and the length of the daies and nights. Those who live under the Tropicks, have but one Summer and one Winter in the year. The Sun coming just over their heads on Mid-summer day, which with them is the 11th of June, and their Winter is when the Sun enters Capricorn, that is the 11th of December.

Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets  
and their distance from the Sun, and the  
length of their courses.

The Sun being the greatest among the  
Planets, and the center of all their Orbs,  
from whence he sends forth his glittering  
Rayes to all the Planets, compassing him a-  
bout, he far exceeds in magnitude; hence there-  
fore according to the diversity of his rising and  
setting, he divideth the seasons of the year, and  
causeth the changing of the length of daies and  
nights.

The first Planet above the Sun is Mercury,  
he performeth his course about the Sun in 88  
daies; It is from the Sun to the Sphere of  
Mercury 12055773 Italian miles, his body is  
lesse than the Earth 2800 miles.

Next above Mercury is the Glittering Star  
Venus, who makes her Revolution about the  
Sun in 224 daies; It is from the Sun to Ve-  
nus 3636104 Italian miles, she is lesser than  
the Earth 175 miles, she is the biggest Star  
in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth,  
which is placed between Mars and Venus, and  
accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun  
in 365 daies, 5 h. 49 m. 2 se. It is from the  
Sun to the Body of the Earth, 31166203  
miles, her diurnal motion 59 m, 8 se. is lesse  
than

than the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 daies, 22 h. 20 m. 44 se. from the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egyptian years, 315 daies, 14 h. 30 m. 54 se. From the Sun to Jupiter is 26179152 Italian mil. he is lesser than the Earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme, and slowest in motion, in so much as he performs but one Revolution about the Sun in 29 Egyptian years, 126 daies, 1 h. 58 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to Saturn 47833576 Italian mil. he wheels in a day 35959 mil. in an hour 1489 mil. in a minute 25 mil. is twice as big as the Earth.

The Moon is a secondary Planet, and retains the Earth for her Center, about which she performs her course in 27 daies, 7 h. 43 m. It is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 mil. she is lesse than the Sun 15924 times, and lesse than the Earth 45 times.

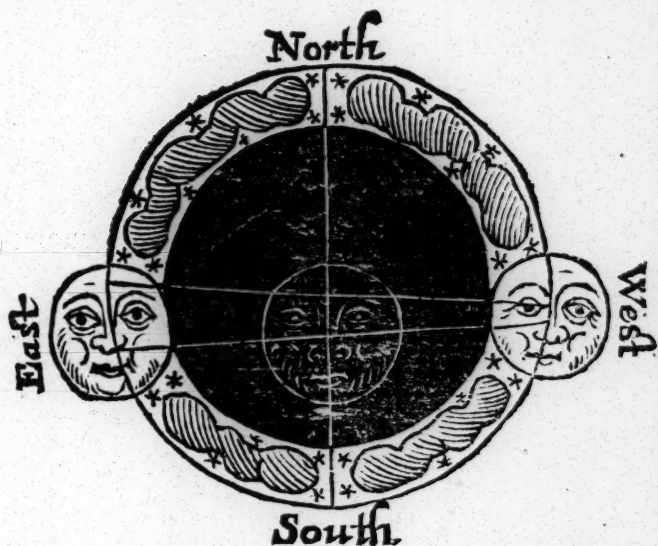
Rules to Judge of health and sickness, at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this Judgement, have

have respect to the Cusp of the Ascendant, of the figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Ascendant of the figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Suns ingresse into Aries, and if these two Ascendants be free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also be free, then it signifies that the party shall be free from infirmities in general, and sicknesses and shall be very healthful, but if the two Ascendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall be very unhealthful.

Of Eclipses and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light; that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the Interposition of the body of the Moon, betwixt the Sun and the Earth, averting or turning his Beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark for that time: That of the Moon is by a diametrical Interposition of the Body of the Earth, betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light she receives of the Sun, and this is ever upon the opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at the full of the Moon.



Of the Effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue.

Ptolomy teacheth us that if an Eclipse fall in the East part of the Horizon, or in the Ascendant or East Angle, the events thereof shall begin to manifest themselves in the fourth Month after, but it's most strong operation will be three months after it's beginning; but if it be in the West part of the Horizon, in the seventh House of the Heaven, in the seventh or eight Month after the Eclipse, shall the effects be manifested: now as touching the time of their continuance, how long the effects shall be in force; you ought in every Region  
and

and Country, where the Eclipse shall happen, to Judge according to the proportion of the Ecliptick hours; for how many hours or minutes (an hour being sixty minutes) the Eclipse continues in the Region, if you desire to know the continuance of the Events, for the events of the Suns Eclipse, it shall continue so many years as he is Eclipsed hours, reckoning from the first moment of his obscuration, to the last: And a Lunar Eclipse, the events and effects shall continue so many months as she is Eclipsed hours.

How to know the Events of any Eclipse that shall happen.

You ought first to know the quality and nature of the Signs (as you have it at large in the foregoing Sheets described) in which either of the Luminaries are Eclipsed, and from the places and Signs, in which the most notable fixed Stars are known, also the Planet that shall bear Rule in those two places; for which Planet hath most power and strength in the place of the Eclipse, and the Angle preceding the Eclipse, alwaies preferring that Planet which is nearest the Angle, and most strong in the Degree of the Eclipse, and make him Lord of the Eclipse, observe also the fixed Stars placed near the Eclipse.

Consider together the nature of all these

Prop.



Northern Signs signifie Earth-quakes, Southern Signs, the alteration of the Air, and denotes detriment to Birds and flying Fowl, and to creatures living in the water, great losse and damages to Ships and Marriners: Eclipses near the East, signifies their effects will be apparent in fruits, to youth: Eclipses in the West denotes alteration of the Laws and Customes of People, and also signifies much murder and Rapine committed.

If Jupiter be Lord of the Eclipse, he causeth a great plenty of all things, honor, plenty, renown and glozy, peace and increase of riches: Causeth an enlargement of Territories and Dominions; and denotes successe and happinesse in every thing, and to every man.

Saturn being Lord of the Eclipse, he is generally the occasion of destruction and mischief, by reason of cold; he causeth long and tedious infirmities and diseases; in the Air he causeth bitter Frost, cloudy and tempestuous Weather; in the Sea, great tempests and Shipwack, destruction of Fishes, great floods, and eruptions of Sea-banks: on the Earth he produceth great scarcity of Corn, that many shall dye for want of Bread.

Mars being chief Lord of an Eclipse, threatens mischiefs to all sorts and kindes of men; causeth much Wars and intestine hatred, quarrels,

rels, and discords amongst men; excites men to Robbery, Tyranny, and Rebellion; causeth troubles in general, suddain death, violation of Laws, unheard of Thefts, and Robberies: In the Sea causeth ruine and destruction to Ships causeth also a scarcity and destruction of the fruits of the Earth, by reason they shall be scorched with heats.

If Venus be chief Ruler, she denotes the same fortune as Mars, only she is happy in marriages, and fruitful in Childzen.

Mercury being chief Ruler, he signifies such events generally, as are of the nature of the Planet he is conjoynd with, only he excites men to expedition of business, and to cunning and ingenuity in every thing, but is very unfortunate in Navigation, causing frequent and turbulent winds.

Thus far of Eclipses, according to Ptolomy, which I hope will satisfie the Ingenuous Reader, seeing my narrow bounds will not allow me any larger Treatise, of the nature and qualities of Eclipses,

An exact Judgement of antient Astrologers, of the general Accidents in the World, that shall happen to Men, Women, and Childred, by the falling of New-years Day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-years

years day wil fall; If it fall on Sunday, a pleasant Winter ensueth, a natural and kindly Summer, abundance of fruit, the Harvest will be indifferent for weather, but producing some windes and rain; a temperate and seasonable Spring, it denotes many Marriages, plenty of wine and Honey, the death of young men and Cattel, Robberies in most places, new Prelates, and Kings, cruel wars toward the end of the year, or at least much dissention, and discord among men.

Monday.

If it fall on Munday, the Winter wil bee somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer temperate, no great plenty of fruit, fancies and fables disperced abroad, many Agues. The death of Kings, Nobles, and great men, in most places, Marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy Winter, a wet Summer, a various Harvest, a moist Spring, Corn and Fruit indifferent, yet Garden hearbs shal not flourish, great sickness amongst men, women, and Children, a mortality of Cattel, many men shal dye of the bloody-flux, and every thing save Corn, shal be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm Winter in the beginning

beginning, but toward the end snow and frost, a  
Cloudy Summer, plenty of fruit, also of Coze,  
Wine, Hay, Hony, and other things; damage  
and hard laboz to women with Childe, Death  
to many Childzen, plenty of Shéepe. Plagues of  
Kings and great wars, bloodshed towards the  
midst.

#### Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Sum-  
mer windy, a moderate Spring, save onely it  
will bee windy, and a rainy Harvest, many in-  
undations towards the latter end of the year,  
much fruit, and plenty of the fruits of the  
earth, and hony; flesh shall bee dear, by reason  
of the death of Cattell in general, great trou-  
bles and commotions about matters Religi-  
ous, and women shal be very loose and Licen-  
tious.

#### Friday.

If on Friday a stormy Winter, and no plea-  
sant Spring nor Summer, an indifferent har-  
vest, smal store of fruit, wine, hony, and coze  
dear, many blear eyes, many youths shal dye,  
Earthquakes in many places, much Thunder  
and Lightening, also very tempestuous, at  
Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst  
Cattell, great commotions in many Countries  
and Kingdomes, and many heart Divisions a-  
mongst men,

Satur-

Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harvest and a dry, windy spring, Garden Hearbs shal bee cheap, much burning, plenty of hony, flax. and hemp, the death of ancient people in most places, many feavers and tertian Agues, great rumors of wars, and sudden murders in many places. for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules worthy of approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting

Children to Nurse, or a Trade,  
or placing of children.

Considering the usefulness of knowing fit times for these purposes, and also finding the Rules of the Ancients to be very necessary, especially of Hayley, Ptolomeus and Aristotle, I thought it good not to let slip this matter. Therefore, in setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon when the Nurse first begins to give the Childe suck, be in the Conjunction of Venus, or in the Sextile or Trine of her, also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sextile or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the ninth house of the Radix. Now to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that year, especially Wings or  
Saun-

Saunders being most plain.

If you send your Childe to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth House, and the sign of the tenth house, and see what planet the Trade he is to be bound to, doth properly belong.

If the occupation be a Plummer, Carrier, Potter, Brick-maker, Maltster, Chandler, Gardener, or a worker in Mines, see that Saturn ruleth and be strong.

If thou puttest thy Childe to a Cloathier, Woollen Draper, or Lawyer, or Divine, fortifie Jupiter.

If a Physitian, Souldier, Apothecary Chyrurgion, Watch-maker, Cutler, Butcher, Tanner, or Carpenter, fortifie Mars.

If a Gold-Smith, melter of Money, Copper-Smith, Brazier, or Pewterer, fortifie the Sun.

If a Silk-man, Musitian, Mercer, Linnen Draper, Linner, Painter, Jeweller, Embroiderer, Perfumer, Engraver, Sempster, Glover or Upholsterer, fortifie Venus.

If an Astrologer, Mathematician, Physiosopher, Merchant Scrivener, Poet, Schoolmaster, Printer, Book-seller, Attorney, Clerk, Soliciter, or Taylor, fortifie Mercury.

If a Saylor, Fisher-man, Fish-monger, Vintner, Brewer, Hunts-man, Miller, or Maltster



Walster, fortifie the Moon.

When you wean your Childe, let the Moon be remote from the Sun, noz in any of the houres of Venus. If the Moon be in Libra, the Childe wil never moze care for the bzeast: Thus saith Haly.

The Astronomers view of the Circles, Poles, Firmament, Horison, and Stars.

He that would take a view of the Stars, quartereth to himself the Firmament, into certain Regions, through which hae may observe the motions of the Stars, namely imaginary circles, of which the chief are the Equator, the Tropicks, and the Zodiack: which conceive thus. That the Stars move circularly, are daily returned to the same places, doth shew, and therefore the Heaven is a roundling Sphere, therefore it hath an Axle, about which it is rounded, and there are two extremities of its Axle, or two immoveable poles, the Northern and Southern.

Between the Poles in the midst of the Sphere conceive a circle, it will be the Equator. And to this two parallels, the Tropicks; which the Sun describeth, being at the highest in the Summer, and being at the lowest in the Winter, but the yearly passage of the Sun (passing from this Tropick to that, and cutting the Equinoctial in two places) they call

the

the Zodiack; whose poles do again describe the little Poler circles, by their daily going about.

You have in the very Cælestial frame, circles invisibly placed, and turning about with it, but there are others proper to any place, and immoveable; The Horizon and Meridian wheresoever you stand looking round about, you see the Horizon, to wit, the confines of Heaven and Earth, or of the upper hemisphere, from the lower, but the center of the Horizon is where you stand, its Pole's in the Heaven, the point which is highest and lowest to you, that over your Head they call the Zenith, that under the earth Nadith.

But draw a circle again, through the Poles of the world, and the Zenith and the Nadith, will be the Meridian, at which the Sun arriving maketh it Noon with us. As for the Motion of the Stars that is uniform to all the fixed ones, as if they were carryed to one and the same Orb. We have found out for certain, that as the fixed ones, and with these (the Sun and Moon) do finish their course, wheeling about the Earth as their Center, so the other five Planets wheel about the Sun, whom Mercury in a very little Orb, goeth about in four months time, Venus in one Orb almost twice as bigg, in nineteen months time, Mars in one

so

so large, that he also goeth about the earth in a year and a halfe time, Jupiter also in a larger, in twelve years wanting two months, Saturn, in the largest in twenty nine years, and six months, all which, now and then are from the Earth, and now and then nigh the Earth, sometimes coming forward, sometimes going backward, sometimes at a stand, and sometimes proceeding.

In like manner they pass along the Zodiack, but not so exactly as the Sun, but run sometimes one way, and sometimes another.

Every circle is divided into 306 Degrees, as well small as bigg, and each of these into 60. minutes, and each of these into 60. seconds, and these motions of the planets, in the Ephemerides, and there is calculated, and what aspect one to another, whether a Conjunction or not, this in the yearly Almanack is plain and easie.

If you would know how to erect a figure, to resolve any question in Astrologie, be pleased to take a view of the Book of Palmestry, the later part will teach you an easie and exact way.

The end of the First Book.

A  
**SHORT TREATISE**  
OF  
**PHYSICK:**  
OR,  
**Every ones Companion.**

Shewing the Anatomy of Mans Body:  
The Nature and Quality of Diseases, incident  
to the Body of Man or Woman.

Also excellent Rules and Receipts, for  
the Curing of all the Diseases and Distem-  
pers, which are incident to Man or Wo-  
man, according to the Sober Judgement,  
and experience of the Ablest Students in A-  
strology and Physick.

---

*PART II.*

---

**Composed and fitted for the meanest ca-  
pacity, in plain and easie Terms, for the be-  
nifit of all who shall, or who would be desirous of their  
own good.**

**Also excellent Rules for Bathing, Bleeding,  
and Swearing; Conserving, and Preserving.  
Together with the most useful, and general  
Rules of Arithmatick.**

---

**LONDON,** Printed for *S. Iyus*, at the three Bibles  
on *London-Bridge*. 1665.



A SHORT  
Treatise of PHYSICK :  
OR,  
Every ones Companion.

**T**his small Treatise will not afford an exact Division, in the Parts of the Body of Man particularly, which also would puzzle the Judgement of the Reader, and prove but of little benefit, unlesse the whole might be Inserted, which is impossible it should, in so small a Treatise. Seeing many Authoꝝ have made so many Intire Volumes of it : I shall therefore, give you the nature of Diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the body of Man.

I'll begin with Aries.

Aries Ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth ach, scabs, and megrims, also all Infirmities in the nose, face, and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the Diseases incident to them, as  
hoars-

hoarſneſſe, and colds, and Kings evil, oz any infirmity happening in thoſe parts.



Gemini, the arms, and ſhoulders, and hands, and alſo all diſeaſes incident to them, as the ſtopage in the veins, cramp in the fingers, oz any pain in the Arms whatſoever.

Cancer governeth the breaſt, paps, and upper part of the belly, and is incident to the Ptiſick, Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabs and Itch, to Pimpled and Red faces, and Leproſie.

Leo, the heart, breaſt, and ſtomach, and any diſeaſe near the back, as choler, and feavers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, entrails, and ſmall guts, for diſeaſes, the wind cholick, bel-  
ly



ly ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels.

Libra, the reins, joynts, and hands, and hath these diseases, as gravel and heat of the kidneys, fluxes, & a windy vapor running through the veins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and priuy members, these diseases incident, as running of the reins, and french pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures and such like.

Sagittarius, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is a full body, and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues and dimnesse of sight, sciatica, and issues.

Aquarius, legs, and ruleth the black-saunderies, and lamenesse in the legs, and humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet; the gout in those parts, the pallsie, scabs, and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the Signs by themselves, and the nature of them: now followeth the parts and diseases of mans Body, governed by the Planets.

Saturn, governs the right ear, bladder, bones, and their diseases, as quartane agues, cancers, black choler, rheums, coughs, pallsies, lownesse of the Body, &c.

Jupiter, governs the lungs, ribs, liver, seed,

and arteries; the left ear, and their infirmities, as, plurisies, appoplexy, and such as proceed of too much blood and wind, in any part of the Body.

Mars governeth the gall, veins, and reigns, and their sickneses; as Feavers, Ulcers, and Choler, Madnesse, Carbuncles, and Yellow Jaundies, and also the Stones, and Privy members of Man or Woman in part.

Sun governs the sight, heart, and right side, and the right eye, and the Diseases of them, as head Aches, Fluxes in the eyes, Cramp, cold at Stomach, and Liver.

Venus goverus the Liver, Loins, and Matrix, Paps, and Throat, and their diseases, as weaknesse in the body and members, French, Pox, and such like.

Mercury governs the Brain, Thoughts, Memory, Speech, and Tongue; it noteth Madnesse, Stammering, hoarsnesse, Coughs, Falling evil, Ptilick, and Rheums.

Moon governeth the left Eye of a Man, the right Eye of a Woman, Stomach, Belly, and left Side, and the diseases of them; as Dropsie, Pallie, Surfeits, rotten Coughs, Worms in Childzen. Kings-evil, Falling-sicknesse, Convulsion-fits, Dimnesse of sight, Small-Pox, and Measels.

In every sicknesse and Disease, it is necessary

Large and useful, to consider the Celestial motions of the Planets, before you Judge of the Cause of the sicknesse; know what Planet ruleth, and finde out the place pained or diseased, then consider their nature, if they be kinde or cruel, masculine or feminine, of the day or night, hot or cold moist or dry, sanguine or melancholly; consider the nature of the Signs, whether hot or cold, moist or dry, what member it governeth, and the disease: These Rules well considered with diligence and industry, will be able to furnish an Artist with sufficient matter, whereon to ground his Judgment, whereby he shall be able to judge of the nature and quality of diseases, and shall by that be able to apply such Remedies, as shall best agree with the Distemper.

Here followeth rare Receipts of Physick and Chirurgery, for the curing of all diseases and Distempers, Incident to the Body of Man. The Countess of *Kents* rare Receipt, for a Consumption, and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best Honey, dissolve it in a pipkin on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny worth of the powder of Elicompane, and two penny worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny worth of Red-Rose water, so stir them together, till they be all compounded, then put it

it into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liqueous stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a Wall-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, and in the morning fasting, or at any time when the Cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees; probatum est.

A Receipt for the griping of the Guts.

Take a pint of Claret-wine, put to it a spoonful of Parsly-seed, and as much Fennel-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wilde Mallow root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a good quantity of Sugar, then burn the Claret well, with all these things in it, and drink a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at three a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods blessing you shall finde present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green Weed of the Sea, which usually cometh with Dysters, wash it, and dry it to powder, drink it with some Malmsey fasting, and you shall finde ease immediately after.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tetbury roots, and wash, and scrape them clean, and slice them thin; then take the grease of a Barrow-hog, of each a like quantity, put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease

at bottom, then a layer of Roots, then of grease again, so lay them in layers till the pot be full, then stop the pot close, and set it in a dung-hill one and twenty dayes, then beat it altogether in a bowl, boil it, and strain it, put in it a penny worth of Aqua vitæ and anoint the place pained very warm against the fire. Probatum est.

#### A drink for the Plague.

Take red Sage, Elder leaves, and red Bysse leaves, of each one handfull, and stamp them, & strain them, with a quart of White wine, and Aqua vitæ, and Ginger put to it; drink thereof every morning, one spoonfull nine mornings together, and with Gods blessing it will preserve you.

#### Another experienced remedy for the Plague.

Take a pint of Malinsie and burn it well, then take about six spoonfulls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good Treacle, and so much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger; mix it together, and let the sick party drink of it blood warm, which will cause him to cast, but give him as much more still, again, and again, till the party leave casting, so after he will be well: If the party cast not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the Sick.



Sicknesse; after he hath done casting, it is good that the party take a competent portion of burnt Balme alone, with Treakle and Grains, it will much comfort his spirits.

A Remedy to cure the Ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Myrrhe one ounce, of English Saffron three drams, of Bar Mysterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juce of the water of wormwood, let the Patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes, take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him. Probatum est.

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut small, six and fifty grains of Pepper beaten smal, binde it to the wrist, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For the Worms.

Take the Powder of Cozalian, to the weight of three pence in silver, in the water of Couch-grasse in the morning fasting.

For the Tooth-ache.

Put a quantity of the Gum of Ivie, into a little bag of Linnen, then wet the Bag in Aqua vitæ, and let it lye in your mouth till the Gum be consumed; hold the Bag upon the Tooth pained, and in short time you shall receive ease.



## To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfuls of Carmon, a handfull of Mallows, as much Wormwood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-seeds, and as much Anniseeds, beat all the seeds, and boile them in the hearbs, and then strain it.

For the Wind Chollick.

Bruise Parsly seeds, and seeth them in Sack, and drinke it warm when you are pained.

For the Head-Ache.

Seeth Uervine and Bittony, and Wormwood, and wash the head with it thrice a week, and take the Hearbs and make a Plaster, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: When the Hearbs are well sodden, take them and wring out the Iuyce of them, and stamp them in a Morter; and temper them with the water wherewith they are made, and put thereto the bran of Wheat, and make a Garland of Tyme, that they may go round the head, binde the Plaster and it as hot as the person can suffer it, do this thre times; and he shall finde ease.

An approved Medicine for Sore Breasts.

Seeth a handfull of Mallows, very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Mallows, chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars grease, heat them very hot,

hot, and spread them on a Plaster, and lay it on the Breast as hot as you can suffer it, heating it three or four times a day. Probatum est.

A Medicine for the Itch.

Take Sweet Butter, and unwrought Tar, and Brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boil them together, till they be like a Salve, then annoint your body and arms and legs all over, three times by the fire there with and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-pitch, and drink it in white wine, or Sack, or Malmsey, then melt Parmacitty and annoint the place where the bruise is.

To stop bleeding at the nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your nose, or else receive the smoke of it up your Nostrils.

To stench a bleeding Wound.

Lay Hogs Dung: hot from the Hog, to the bleeding Wound.

For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of Ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder Leg of a Bullock, and beat the Marrow and the Herbs together, and boil them on a fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

## A water for sore-Eyes.

Take Rosemary, Houselæk and red Fennel, and roast an Egg, and take out the yolk, beat these hearbs together and strain them, and wash the eyes with the Iuyce.

## A remedy for the Bloody-Flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranet, and drink them with Red-wine morning and evening, blood-warm, then heat a Brick red hot, and lay it under a close stool, and cast Rosemary and Balsmie over it, and let the Patient sit over it.

## For a Burn.

Take Oyle of Roses and Uomans Milk, and put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

## To dry up a running sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of Roche a Allom, pinte of the Oyle of Olives, and put to it a handful of Sage, and boil them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the soze and it will dry up.

## For a pain in the Back.

Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Vinegar, applying a plaister to the back; and it will soon give you ease.

## For a swelling in the legs, or hands.

Take Worm-wood, and Southern-wood, and Rew, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with Honey, till they begin

begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves and boyl them in Rose-water, then dry them and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction, in the morning fasting. Use Red Rose-water which is the best.

For a Recovery of Speech.

Take the iuyce of Sage, and Primroses, and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a stinking break.

Take the iuyce of Rue and black mints, and snuff it up the nostrils.

An excellent VVater to clear the eyes.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, white Roses, Chelundine, Verbain and Rew, of each a handful, the Liver of a he Goat, chop'd small. For a woman the Liver of a she Goat; infuse them well in eyebright-water then distil them in a Limbeck, and you shall have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Vine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran a handful, of hyne, wherein flesh hath been salted two or three Pintes, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the steam

steam up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterward wash your mouth with Uersuyce.

To take away freckles and redness out of the Face.

Boyl Rosemary flowers in white wine, and drinke a Draught of the decoction every morning, and wash your face with the other part of it, or take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and put them in a Rundlet, to a gallon of white wine, and shake them together, and let them stand so a month, then strain it out, and keepe the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the Stomack.

Take a slice of bread of a pretty thicknesse, and toast it very hot, then dip it in the oyle of Cammomel, or in the oyle of Spike, then wrap it in a linnen Cloath, and apply it to the place pained.

For the sinews that are shrunk, in the thighs or elsewhere.

Take young Swallows out of their nests, by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay Leaves, Lavander tops, Strawberry leaves, of each a handful, cut off the long feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, put them into a stone mortar, and lay the hearbs upon them, & beat them all to pieces, guts, feathers, bones and all, then mix them with three pound of hogs grease, and set it in the Sun a moneth together,

ther, then boile it up and strain it, and keep the ointment, to anoint the place grieved, and with Gods blessing it will do you much good.

### Necessary Rules for Letting of Blood.

Have a care that the weather be not extreame hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed or purge, unlesse some great necessity require it, yet, if it be for a hot burning feaver, a continual head ach, a phrenzy, or too much blood or choller, or any other extreame or dangerous pain, a man in such a case may not stay for a chosen time, but you must have a mighty care, that you bleed not such a quantity of blood as at other times more convenient: be sure when you let blood let the Moon be in Aries and Sagittary, the head and thighs excepted, if for the phlegmatick: for melanchollick persons, the Moon being in Libra or Aquarius: for the choleric, the Moon being in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces; for the sanguine, any of the Signs before named are good; In the Spring, let blood on the right side: In Harvest time let blood on the left side.

### Rules for Purging.

In Purging you ought to know these five things.

- 1 The humour which aboundeth.
- 2 The best way to avoid it.
- 3 The strength of the person.



4 The manner of the distemper.

5 The force and nature of the medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to observe the Signs good for purging. Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in Scorpio: purge with electuaries the Moon being in Cancer: with pills, the Moon in Pisces: take Uemits, the Moon in Aries, Cancer or Capricorn: take a Glister, the Moon in Libra: to stop Fluxes and Rheums, the Moon in Taurus, Virgo or Capricorn.

#### Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two sorts, Natural, and Artificial, saith Gallen; and so are used for two ends and purposes: The Natural Sweat, if good heed be taken in opening the pores, will dissolve ill and thick humors, will cleanse the blood, and comfort the Spirits, put away cold, and consume raw humors, qualifie raging feavers, help Rummelle and the Dropsie. The Artificial Sweat will cleanse Scabs; do away the Itch, amend dulnesse in hearing, ease the Stone, dissolve congealed and cold humors, and Melancholly blood. The best Signs to Sweat in, are Aries, Leo and Sagittarius, two or three daies after the change, and at the full Moon: It is better Sweating

in the evening than the morning : if the persons be Lean, Dry, and Feeble, he must sweat but little, for it will do them much hurt, but Fat folk may sweat much, for it will do them much good.

For Bathings.

It is good to Bathe, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn; It is best Bathing two or three daies after, or at the full of the Moon, also before you enter the Bath, your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than better; the best time in the year to Bathe in, are the Months of May and September, an hour after Sun rising, is the best time of the day; you must cover your head well before you go into the Bath, and drink warm drink : have a stool either by Nature or Art, before you go into the Bath.

Certain rare Receipts to make Cordial-waters, and Conerves, and Preserves, for any in Lingring Sickneses, or Consumptions, approved of by Learned Physitians, such as *Gallen* and others of note.

To make Angelico Water.

Of Cardis take and dry a handfull, Angelico Rots three ounces, of Myrrhe one dram, Nutmegs one ounce, Sinamon, Ginger, of each four ounces, Safron one dram and a half, Cardamons, Cubebs, Gallinal, and Pepper, of each

each a quarter of an ounce, Mace two drams, Grains, one dram Lignum Aloes, Spiknard, of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary, of each a handful, boil these, & steep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours, and then distil it; this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every morning, for any in Consumptions, or any other lingring Disease; likewise they may take a spoonful at four a clock in the afternoon.

To make Dr. Stevens his Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Burrage, Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; Ginger an ounce, Anniseeds, Carroway-seeds, and Fennel-seeds, of each an ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an ounce, Copral and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of Aqua vitæ, distilling it three daies, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of Yellow Sanders, and twenty Grains, and an Ember in it: this is exceeding good to bring out the Small-Pox. to lay a man in a Sweat, drinking half a quartern of it, and a good remedy against Consumptions and Cough of the Lungs, and against violent Feavers.

## To make Sinnamon Water.

Of the best Sinnamon. you can get, take one pound, bzuise it well, and put it into a gallon of the best Sack, lping in steep threē daies and threē nights, and then distil it as Dr. Stevens his Water.

## A Receipt for Wormwood water.

Take of Wormwood, two ounces and a half, Sage, Bittony, and Rue, of each a handful, Sinnamon four ounces: Nutmegs one ounce Cloves and Mace one dram, put these in a pot being bzuised, with two quarts of Sack, and a pint of Aqua vitæ, steeping them twenty four hours, and then distil it as you do other Waters.

## How to make Poppy Water.

Take Scabious, Bittony, and Pimpernel, and Termentine Rots, of each a pound, steep these all night in threē gallons of strong Bær, distil them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take one spoonful thereof every four hours, and sweat well after it: draw two quarts of water if your Bær be strong, and mingle them both together.

## To make Stomach VVater.

Take a quart of Aqua composita, or Aqua vitæ, and put into it one handful of Cowslip flowers, a good handful of Rosemary flowers, a little Sweet Marjorum, a little Pel.  
litoy

litorie of the wall, a little Bittony and Balm,  
Cinnamon half an ounce, Nutmegs a dram,  
Anni-seeds, Coriander-seeds, Carraway-seeds,  
Gumwel-seeds, Juniper-berries, of each a  
dram; bzuise the spice and seeds, and put them  
into Aqua composita oz Aqua vitæ, with your  
heerbs together, and put into them a pound of  
fine Sugar, stir it well together, and put it  
into a Glasse, and let it stand in the Sun nine  
daies, and stir it every day; put into it two oz  
thre Dates, and a race of Ginger sliced, which  
will make it very good against Wind.

An excellent way to make sirrop of Violets.

Take thre quarts of the iuyce of Violets,  
being clip'd, and put to it one quart of Conduit  
water, put the same into a Morter, mingled  
with the leaves you stamped, and wping it all  
through a cloath, put to it a quantity of the fi-  
nest Sugar, beat into a fine powder; let it stand  
twelue howers in a silver Tanker, oz earthen  
pan, then take the clearest, and put it into a  
glasse, putting into it a few drops of the iuyce  
of Lemmons, and it will look clear and bright,  
just of a Violet colour, then you may take the  
thick iuyce you have left, and pzeffe it, putting  
more Sugar to it, then beat the same toge-  
ther on a small fire, and it will be a good Sir-  
rup of Violets, though not compareable to the  
first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries  
sell,



sell, and more fit for use.

To make Conserves of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, and pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of fair water, then scald them on the fire, in an earthen pan, strain them thow a very fine cloath, and to every pound of your Barberries, put a pound of fine Sugar, and then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Marmalate.

How to make Conserves of Strawberries.

First sceth them in water, then throw away the water, then strain them and boyle them in white wine, then put a quantity of Sugar to them, stirring them together, then boyl them in wine and Sugar till they be stiff,

How to preserve Quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces, and coare them, then parboil them, and pill off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them and boil them gently, putting two or three sticks of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire to make it well coloured, and when the sirroy is come to a gelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

See that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of steel, and rasp the rinde from them, then lay them in water,



ter threē daies, and threē nights, boyl them tender, and shift them in the boyling, to take away the bitterneſſe, then take the weight of them in ſugar, clarified in a pint of water and when your ſirrup is made, and betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the ſirrup, but not very long, becauſe the rinde will be tough, take your Lemmons out, and boyl your ſirrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up and cover them to keep all the year.

#### To Preſerve Damſens.

Take Large Damſens, and of a good colour, but not thoroꝝ ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of your Damſens, you muſt put one pound of your fine Barberry ſugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boyl it almoſt to the height of ſirrup, and then put in your Damſens, keeping them continually ſcummed, and ſtirred, with a ſilber ſpoon, ſet them as your other ſirrups, upon a gentle fire, then put them up, and keep them all the year.

To preſerve Cherries, that they may ſhow bigger then they do naturally.

Take a pound of the ſmalleſt Cherries and boyl them tender in a pint of fair water, then ſtrain the liquoꝝ from the ſubſtance, then  
take

take a pound of good Cherries, and put them in a preserving pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of sugar, then pour the sirrup of the boiled Cherries about them, and boyl them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the sirrup may boyl over them, and when your sirrup is thick and of a good colour, then take them up, and let them stand a cooling by partitions, one from another, and when they are cold put them up.

#### To preserve green Plums.

Take large Plums not over ripe, lay them in water twelve hours. set your water on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your plums, and take them from the fire, for a quarter of an hour, while another skillet of water doth boil, then take them out of the first water, and put them into the boyling water, let them stay in but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first, be boyled, and put your Plums in as befoze, then while your Plums be whole and hot, pill off the skin, then take to every pound of Plums, a pound of Sugar very fine beaten. Then set some fair water on the fire, and when it boyleth, put your Plums in, let them sceth, till you see the colour ware green, then take them off a while, and take a handful of Sugar beaten,  
and

and strew it in the bottom of the pan, where you will preserve them, and so put in your plums one by one, draining the Liquor from them, and casting the Sugar left on them, then set the pan on a moderate fire, and let them boyl continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an hour, they will be ready, as you will see by the greenesse of your plums, then take your plums and put them in a Gallipot, but boyl your sirrup more, then strain it, and being blood warm, pour it on your plums, but stop not the pot while they be cold. Be sure the pan be big enough, that they may turn of themselves.

#### To make Conserve of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown, beat them in a Stone Morter, mixe them with double their weight in Sugar, put them in a glasse, close stopped, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day; These are good to cool the stomach, heart and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

#### To make Conserve of Violets.

Take the leaves of blew violets, separated from their stalks and greens, beat them well in a Stone Morter, with twice their weight in sugar, and put them up in a glasse vessel for your use, this is very good to mitigate the heat

heat of choller, and helpeth the throat of hot hurts, and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

Having thus in brief run thorow, this short Treatise of Astrologie, and Physick; I think it meet here to insert, a short treatise or abridgement of that most excellent, profitable and necessary Art of Arithmatick, for the help of some, for the benefit of all, who desire to know or practice any part of the Art of Astrologie and Physick. And knowing that variety delights the ingenuous Reader, I have here furnished him with a banquet, which (if hee doth desire to know any thing of Art or Industry) may much please his pallat. You must not expect in this small center (to which I am bound) either the longitude, or the latitude of this incomparable Art, but onely a short breviation of some of the most useful parts of Arithmatick, in as plain and easie a method, as the meanest capacity with little difficulty may comprehend and attain to, which are the desires of the Author in it.

---

### Arts Glory.

**T**he Parts of Arithmatick contained in this brevium are these,

Numeration,

Numeration, } Multiplication,  
 Addition, } Division,  
 Subtraction, } Reduction.

# Of Numeration.

Numeration is that Part of Arithmatick, whereby we may duely value and expresse any figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it,

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundred of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Unites
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This

This Table hath nine places, and in every of them are set the value of each Figure, at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may Learn how to expresse any Number, if it exceed not these nine figures; every figure hath his Denomination, as one unites, and another tens, another hundreds; so that if you would Number the first upper line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is Hundreds of Billions; well then, begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all those nine uppermost figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: this is the Sum and Substance of Numeration.

#### Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmatick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and to expresse their total value in one sum, as for example, suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two Sums together, begin at the two first Figures on your right hand, as thus, 8 and 7 is 15, then set down your 5 under the 8. and carry one to the next figure, alwaies observing this

4667

2568

7235

Rule,



Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the figures or numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set down your 3 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is twelve, set down 2 and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the Number added amount  
to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50,  
or any other number of the value  
of them, you must set down  
in the place of the number added,  
and carry the figure of 1 for  
10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for  
any other, after the same manner, to the next  
figure.

8	9	7	8	6	4
3	4	6	1	2	3
5	2	1	8	9	7
4	6	2	1	7	8
<hr/>					
2	2	2	8	0	6

### Addition of Mony.

Note that 4 Farthings makes one Penny,  
12 Pence makes one Shilling, 20 Shillings  
make one pound Sterling.

If your Sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings,  
Pence, and Farthings; set the Farthings first  
to

to your right hand and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	—10	—03	—2
432689	—02	—06	0
25689	—05	—00	—0
206	—10	—09	—1

l.	s.	d.	q.
6743	—12	—00	0
346	—00	—10	—1
78	—08	—11	—2
6	—02	—06	—3

68351799 — 08 — 06 — 3

7174 — 04 — 04 — 2

And so likewise for Pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings, and likewise the shillings, being cast up, the pounds, carry to the place of pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the Line drawn, as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a 0, now for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost Line of your sum, and cast up the other Line of your sum together, then subtract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

Sub-

## Substraction.

Substraction is that part of Arithmatick which deduceth or taketh one number or summe from another, the lesse from the greater, and produce what there remains. as suppose you should buy 786785 sheep and Oxen, and you should have sold again 260604 would you know how many there will remain, do thus, place the greater number from which you would subtract, and place the lesser number to be subtracted under it, then

draw a line with your pen underneath as you see in the example :

Then take the first figure towards your right hand, in the lowermost Line, and say, 4 from 5 (which is the opposite figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 and there remains one, alwaies setting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8, and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

Another example of Substraction, I would take 26896 from 34213 and know what there remains, set your summe, then take the lower number from the upper, beginning at the first figure towards your right hand; 6 from 3 I cannot, but six from 13

$$\begin{array}{r} 34213 \\ 26896 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$07317$$

D

ans

and there remains 7: observe this rule alwaies in Substraction, for every ten you want in the first place, you are to take from the second, as here you borrowed 10 in the first place 6 from three you could not, but 6 from 13 and there remains 7 then carry one to the next figure, and say, 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 1 I cannot, but 10 from 11 and there remains 1, then carry one to the next figure, and say, 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remains 3, set your 3 as in the example: Then carry 1 and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14 and there remains 7, then carry 1 and say, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3 and there remains 0. thus your sum is finished.

### Substraction of Mony.

Place the greatest number from which the Substraction is to be made in the uppermost line, and the number to be subtracted or deduced, right underneath every figure of the like kinde, as pounds under pounds, shillings under shillings, pence under pence, and farthings under farthings, in this manner. Suppose you should borrow the sum of money following in the upper line, and shall have paid the sum underneath. And if you would know how much remains owing, subtract, the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the

# of Knowledge.

99

the summ you owe, as thus,

l. s. d. q.

Lent. 789786-17-11-3

Paid. 692583-19-10-1

Remains 97202-18-1-2

Proof 789786-17-11-3

The way to prove this is to add the number you subtract, and the remaining number together, and they will make the upper line, if the summ be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

l. s. d.

Lent 67812345607-10-06

Paid at 21261642191-01-00

Several 6897621-03-01

times. 346026-00-03

21208885748-04-04

Re. 46603459859-06-02

The way to do this summ, is to add the three several payments together and place them underneath as you see in the summ, then subtract that line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remain-

der underneath the next line, as you see in the sum, the proof of your sum is by adding the two lowermost lines together, and if they make the same number as the uppermost Line doth, your sum is right, but else it is wrong, this shall suffice for Substraction: The next rule is Multiplication.

### Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmatick, by which is multiplied, one number by another, to the end the Product may be known: In Multiplication there are three parts, multiplicand, Multiplier; Product; Multiplicand is the number given to be Multiplied; Multiplier is the number by which you multiply; the Product is that which is produced by the multiplication: As to multiply 6 by 4, the Product will be 24, for 4 times 6 is 24, There is Multiplication single, and Multiplication compound: Single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier, consists but of one single Figure.

For the easie understanding of the following Table, seek out your first or last Digit in the greater figures, and from that go right forth to the right hand, til you come under the number of your second Digit, which is in the highest row, and then the number which is in the meeting of  $\delta$  rows of  $\delta$  little squares; which comes directly from both your propounded Digits,



is the Multiplication that they amount unto.  
The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	
3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27		
4	16	20	24	28	32	36			
5	25	30	35	40	45				
6	36	42	48	54					
7	49	56	63						
8	64	72							
9	81								

To proceed to the use of this Rule of multiplication: We begin with one figure first.

Multiplicand 68961324  
Multiplier 2  
Product 137922648

The second example is, when the multiplier is two figures.

The second Example. 689602  
67  
The third Example. 87968  
987

4827214  
4137612

46203334

7615776  
03744  
791712

86824416  
3

Division

## Division.

**D**ivision is the distributing a greater summe, by the unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical Dividing of a third number, in respect of two propounded numbers: which third number, shall so often contain an unite, as the greater of the two propounded numbers can contain the lesser.

Division, it bringeth many parcels into few, but yet so if these few taken together are equal in value, to the other many, for by Division, pence are turned into shillings, and shillings into pounds. As for example, of 120 shillings, it makes 6 pound; so are 120 turned into 6, which is a small number, but if you consider the Denominators, you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the first, and so in value the summes are one, though in number they do differ: the latter summe is the lesser, alwaies in Division, though in the working the sum is parted by another.

In Division are required three Numbers, Dividend, that is the greater summe, which is Divided; the second which is generally the lesser, is the Divisor, by which you must Divide the other number; and the third is the answer to the question (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, first place

place your Dividend, then place your Divisor, just under the first figure, towards your left hand, just contrariwaies to the work of Multiplication; As for example, if you would Divide 365 (which are the daies of the year) by 28, which are the daies of a month 365 common; set them thus as you see in 28 the Example.

But if you would Divide those 365 365 daies by the weeks in a year, set them 52 thus.

If you would Divide them by the 365 quarters, thus.

But to give you more light in this 365(1 Rule, observe this summe proved. 28

I seek first, how many times I can have 2 in (which is the last figure of the Divisor) 3 (which is the last of the number to be Divided) I make a crooked line at the end, as you see, and considering I can take 2 out of 3 but 1 8 once, so I set that 1 at the end of the 365(1 crooked line; which is called the 28

Quotient, then I say once 2 is 2, 2 from 3 and there remains 1, which I place over the 3, and then I crosse the 2 and the 3, and then I go to the next figure, and say, 8 out of 16 (which are the figures over head) and there remains 8, which I place over head, and crosse the 8 underneath the 1 and the 6.

¶ 4

When

When you have thus wrought one, then be-  
 gin again, and write your Divisor  $2$   
 anew as you see in the Example,  $181$   
 set  $2$  under  $8$ , and  $8$  under  $5$ , as  $365$  (13)  
 thus; then seek how many times you  $288$   
 may have  $2$  on the figure over head  $2$   
 which is  $8$ ,  $4$  times  $2$  you cannot, because you  
 cannot take  $8$  so many times out of the figure  
 over head, therefore say you may have  $3$  times,  
 set your  $3$  in the Quotient, and say,  $3$  times  $2$   
 is  $6$ , and place your  $2$  over your eight, and cross  
 your other figures, then go to the next figure,  
 which is  $8$ , and say,  $3$  times  $8$  is  $24$ ,  $24$  from  
 $25$ , and there remains  $1$ , set your  $1$  over the  
 $5$ , and crosse your  $5$  and your  $2$ , and then your  
 sum is finished.

That you may know when you have divided  
 your sum right, use this method, first cast away  
 $9$  as often as you can out of the Divisor, and  
 that which remains then set on one  $X$   
 side of the crosse, as in your example  
 before your Divisor was  $28$  from which you  
 may take  $9$  three times, and one remaineth,  
 set your one thus on the right hand, then  
 examine your Quotient, which in your Ex-  
 ample is  $13$ , and from thence cast away nine  
 as often as you can, and the remainder  
 set on the other side of the crosse,  
 take nine out of thirtē and there  $4$   $X$   
 remains

remains four, set your four over against the one, thus. Then multiply four by one, and it yeildeth but four, thereto add the remainder of the Division, which was one, and that is fife, set you the fife over the Crosse thus. Then you shall likewise examine the whole summa divided, and take away 9 as often as you can, and that which remaineth set on the foot of the Crosse, and if it be just equal with that in the head of the Crosse, then you have done well, as in your Example the whole summa was 365 which maketh 14 from that take 9 and there remains 5, set your 5 at the foot, thus, and you have well done.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{) X} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{) X} \end{array}$$

Thus have I finished what I intended, and what my short Treatise will give me leave, as to the Arithmetical part, and I hope to the content of the reader, I shall now only by the way for delight and recreation, lay down two or three sporting questions, full of wit and admiration.

A way whereby you may challenge any one to lay a wager with them, that you can tell them what they think, thus easily set down.

Would you know the number that any one doth think or imagine in his minde, when they tell

tell you they have thought on a number, bid them treble that number, or put thrice as much to it as the number is, which done, ask if the number be eaven or odd, if he say odd, bid him take one to make it eaven, and for that one keep one in your minde; now after he hath taken one to make his number eaven, bid him cast away half, and keep the other half in minde, that being done, bid him treble  $\frac{1}{2}$  half, and ask him whether it be eaven or odd, if odd, then bid him take one to make it eaven, and for the last one keep two in your minde, now after he hath taken one, bid him cast away half, and keep the other in minde, from which half that he keepeth, bid him tell you how many times 9 he hath in that half, and for each nine he giveth you, keep four in your minde, and therunto join the three I bid you keep, and then tell the party the number.

As for Example.

Imagine he thought 7 the treble whereof is 21 and because it is odd, he is to take one to make it eaven, which one given is for you to keep in minde, then the half of this 22 being cast away, he reserveth still a 11 which after you bid him treble it, it makes 33, then in giving him one again to make it eaven, for that last keep two in your minde, and the first one given him makes three to keep in minde, then the



the half of the 34 is 17 from whence hee can  
give you nine but once, therefore that yeildeth  
to you 4 and the 3 you kept in minde, makes 7  
the number thought on.

A pretty way to place the first 9 figures, so  
that three of them shall make 15 64 several  
waies, which will be full of admiration to  
those who know not the art.

8	3	4
1	5	9
6	7	2

6	7	3
1	5	9
8	3	4

2	9	4
7	5	3
6	1	8

4	3	8
9	5	1
2	7	6

The end of the Second Book.

THE  
Country-man's Guide  
TO  
Good Husbandrie.

Containing many excellent Rules  
for Setting and Planting of Orchards,  
Gardens, and Woods; The times  
to Sow Corn, and all other  
sorts of Seed.

Also,  
The perfect Farrier, Containing many  
Excellent and profitable Receipts for the  
curing of all Diseases in Horses, Sheep,  
Cows, and Oxen.

---

PART. III.

---

Also a brief Chronologie of memorable  
passages to this present year.  
Together with an Almanack for ever. A  
Tide Table, and a table of Interest; and  
most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*,  
and an exact description of the  
High-ways,

---

LONDON, Printed for S. Tyus, at the three Bibles  
on London-Bridge. 1665.



## The Country-mans Guide to Good-Husbandry.

With Monthly Observations for Planting  
and Sowing, very useful to every man that  
desires to know or practise, any thing  
that concerns his profit or advantage.

**I**n January it should be the Husband mans  
practise, to cut off superfluous branches  
from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover  
the Roots, and at the New moon to set all  
kinde of fruit trees: and to set Beans & Pease,  
and Parsnips, the Moon decreasing; and the  
weather being not too hard, nor cold.

In February, set Quicksets and Rose-trees,  
Hops, Goose-berry bushes, and Currant-trees, sow  
Lettice and other sorts of herbs; take off the  
Blossoms from fruit-trees, and cut off superfluous  
branches, when the Moon is in Aries or Libra.

In March, the winds being high and piercing  
be sure you cover the Roots of your trees, cover  
them with fat earth, cut your Quick-sets, sow  
Oats, and Barley, Carrats and Onions, Cu-  
cumbers, and all other seeds, that are requisite  
for Gardens.

In

In April, take off the bark of your trees, open the Bee-hives, and sow Flax, and Hemp, and pole your Hops.

In May, this being the prime and flourishing month in the year, calls to the Good housewife to set her Still to work, to weed Hop gardens, and Gardens, or fields of Corn, Pease and Beans, and all sorts of Hearbs.

In June, gather the green hearbs you would keep dry all the year; the Moon being in the full set Rosemary and Gilly flowers: this is the month to shear sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In July, take care to kill Fleas. Grow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In August, with thanks to God, reap your desired Harvest; sow your winter hearbs in the New moon.

In September, the beginning of the month kill Bees, gather Hops, and the fruit that is ripe; cut Quick sets, sow Wheat and Rye, set Straw-berries, Bar-berries and Roses.

In October, at the New moon remove young trees and plants; if you would have many Roses cut your Rose-trees; set all kinde of Nuts and Achnes, in the New moon.

In November, in the last quarter of the Moon

Down, set Pease & Beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, Trench Gardens and dung them, uncover the Roots of trees, to lye till March. Sow Parsnips and Carrats, kill your Hogg.

In December, the last quarter of the Down, fell Timber, let not the frost come to your flowers and Herbs, cover them with rotten horse dung, and let a warme fire be thy companion, and a cup of Sack thy friend, and good hot meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and loving wife thy Bedfellow.

These Rules well obserbed and daily practised, will produce much profit, and procure the name of a good husband to the Operator, which are the only aims of the Author, that his Countrymen may have this benefit by his endeavours. which by the blessing of God, may prove profitable to some, and I hope, hurtfull to none.

## The Perfect Farrier;

Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

A Medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of Turbulaginis made into powder, as much, mix them together with Turpentine, till they be like paste, make therof little cakes, dry them before the fire, then take a Chafing dish of coals, and  
lay

lay two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a Tunnel, and when the smoak riseth, hold the chaffing dish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses nostrils, and let the smoak go up into his head, which done, ride the Horse till he sweat, do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease, and the Kirnells under his choys be gone.

A remedy for the Frenzy, Head-ache,  
and Staggers in Horses.

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of the Head, watry eyes, and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let the Horse blood in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning to take a quantity of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white-bread loaf crust, then take it from the fire and dissolve three or four spoonfulls of hony in it, then luke-warme give it the Horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of pitch, keep his head exceeding warme, let his meat be little, and his Stable dark give him two ounces of Diapente, in Pulcadine, or Hony after the same manner, it is a good cure.

A Cure for the Cramp, or the Convulsion of the Sinews.

The Cramp is the drawing the Sinews together,



together, or any ones members, but the Convulsion, is, when the whole body is generally contracted and stifned : The way to cure it, is first to chafe and rub the Members contracted with Vinegar and common Oyle, and then to binde it all over with wet Hay, or else with Wollen or Linnen cloaths wet, either of which is not amisse.

For the cure of the Hungry Evil.

Give him to drinke, Milk, and Wheat meal mixed together a quart at a time, and so feed him with Provender by little and little, till he forsake it.

To cure the Yellows.

Let the Horse blood in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eyes, then take two penny worth of Safron, which being dyed and made into fine powder, mix it with sweet butter, and make it in the manner of a Pill, give it in balls to the Horse three mornings together, let his drinke be warme, and his Hay be sprinkled with water.

To cure the Bots and Worms of all sorts.

Get the Leaves chop'd of the Hearb Sabine, and mixe it with Hony and Butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the Horse swallow them down, and it will help him, Probarum est.

A Cure for the cold evil, mattering of the  
Yard, falling of the Yard, and shedding  
of the Seed.

Take the powder of the hearb Avis, and the  
leaves of Bittony, Stamp them with white  
wine to a moist salve, and anoint the soze there-  
with, and it will heal all imperfection in the  
Yard, but if the Horse shed his seed, then beat  
Uervine, Turpentine, and Sugar together,  
and give him every morning a round ball ther-  
of, until the Flux stay.

A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, oz yellow Arsnick, and  
mix them together, and where the Wangines  
oz Itch is, there rub it hard, the soze being  
made run.

For the Foundering of the body.

Be sure to give him whollsome strong meat,  
bread made of clean Beans, and strong drink,  
and two oz three mornings together, a quart of  
Ale boild with Pepper and Sinamon, and an  
ounce of London Treacle.

For the Plague in the Guts, and such  
like Infections.

Take of Selandine roots leaves and all, one  
handful, as much Wormwood, and the like quan-  
tity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise  
them in a Morter, which being done, boile  
them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them  
and

and add to the Liquor a quarter of a pound of sweet Butter, and being but lukewarme give it the Horse.

A remedy for the pain in the Kidnies or Stone.

Take a handful of Maiden-hair, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, give it the Horse to drink every morning till he be well, this will break any stone in any Horse whatsoever.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the hearb Harts-tongue, and boil it with the Oyle of Roses, and very hot apply it to the soze, and it will assuage it, or else break it and heal it.

To defend a Horse from Flies.

Take the Juice of the Bellitory of Spain, mix it with Milk, and annoint the Horses belly with it, and no flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones out of Joynt in Horses.

First place the bones in the right places, take Ferilmand and beat it in a Morter, with the oyle of Swallows, anoint the Members broken, then splinter it up, and rowle it up, and in fifteen daies time, the bones will be strong. Remedies to cure several Diseases Incident to Cows and Oxen.

For the Pestilence or Murrain.

Take of Old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung, dissolve it in it, and let the Beast drinke it.

For Diseases in the Guts, Flux, or Chollick.

Take a handful of the seed of wood-roses, dry it, and beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it to the Beast to drinke.

For the Cough or shortness of breath.

Give to the Beast to drinke divers mornings together a spoonful of Tar, dissolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, pilled and bruised.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattel.

If it be only in one place, annoint that place with black Sope and Tarr mixed together, but if it be over the whole body, then first let the Beast blood, and wash the scabs with old Urine, and green Copperas, together, and after that annoint the body with Boars grease and Brimstone mixed together.

For killing of Worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Savine chop'd small, and beaten with sweet butter, and so give it in round balls to the Beast, or else use sweet wort and black Sope mixed.

For eating any poysonous thing.

Take a pinte of strong Vineger, and half so much Oyl, and two spoonfuls of London Treacle,  
kic,

kle, and mixe it together on the fire, and give it the Beast warme to drinke, and it will certainly cure him.

For the Gout in Cattel.

Take Gallinal, and boyl it in the Dreggs of Wine, put in it sweet Butter, and in the manner of a Poultis, lay it on the member grieved.

Several choice remedies for curing diseases in Sheep.

For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.

Anoint the place with Tarr and Grease mixed together, or steep Puliol Royal in water, and wash the skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the Scab.

For killing Magots in Sheep.

Take Gole-grease, Tar and Brimstone, and mixe them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all Magots.

For preserving of Sheep from the Rot.

Take Adzaces which is a certain Salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of Summer, with this rub the mouth of the sheep once a week, and you never need fear the rotting of your sheep.

For the Staggers in Sheep or Lambs.

Take Assafedita and dissolve it in warme Water, and put the quantity of half a spoon-

Full into each ear of the Sheep or Lamb, and it will be a present Remedy.

For the Cough or any Cold in Sheep.

Take Colts-foot and Hung-worts, and stamp them, strain the iuyce into a little Honey and Water, and give it to the Shep to drinke.

For the Feaver among Sheep.

Take Puliol, Royal and stamp it, mix the Iuyce of it with Water and Vinegar, half a pinte, and give it the Shep with a horn luke warm.

For increasing Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better than change of Pasture for this, or else give them Fitches, Dill, and Anni-seeds, this will make Milk spring much.

For the loss of the Cudd.

Take sower Leaven and Salt, and beat it in a Morter with Mans Urine and Loam, make a ball and force him to swallow it down: use it also for Cows and Oxen.





An exact and brief Chroni-  
cle, of some of the most me-  
morable passages that have  
happened since the Creation  
of the world to this pre-  
sent year of our  
Lord 1665.

Since,

5628

**A** *Dam* Created, *Gen. 1.*

Since *Noah* entred into the Ark, and the  
Flood destroyed all flesh moving upon the  
earth.

3969

Since the promise made by God unto *Abra-*  
*ham*, that he should have a Son.

3543

Since *Abraham* dyed.

3444

Since God sent *Moses* to bring *Israel* out of  
*Egypt*.

3113

Since the game at Chess was devised.

2288

Since *Haman* was hanged on the Gallows fif-  
ty Cubits high, that he made for *Mordecai*.

2117

Since *Alexander* the great dyed.

1984

Since *Julius Caesar* slain in the Senate House.

1707

In

In the 42th year of the raign of *Augustus Ce-* Since  
*sar, Jesus Christ* by the will of God, taking  
 upon him our flesh, was born of the Virgin  
*Mary.* 1665

*Jesus Christ* Baptized by *John* in *Jordain.* 1635

Our Saviour *Jesus Christ* having finished the  
 will of God his Father, suffered upon the  
 Cross. 1633

Since *St. Stephen* was stoned to death. 1637

*James* the Brother of *John* beheaded. 1619

*Joseph* of *Arimathea* came into *England.* 1602

Since *Peter* and *Paul* were put to death. 1591

*Jernusalem* taken by *Titus.* 1592

Clocks and Dials set up in Churches. 1058

Since *England* was divided into Parishes. 1028

Painting and Glazing and Building with  
 stone, brought into this Land by *Bennet a*  
*Monck.* 1009

Organs first used in Churches. 1003

*St. Pauls* Church burnt. 578

*London*-Bridge new built with Timber. 502

The first Mayor of *London.* 476

The Bible divided into Chapters. 470

*London*-bridge with 33 years labour was fi-  
 nished of stone. 456

*London*-bridge was burnt. 453

Since

Since Tyling first used in <i>London</i> .	Since 418
The order of the Garter.	321
The first use of Guns.	285
Printing first in <i>England</i> .	306
Evil <i>May</i> -day.	148
Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> born.	122
Register-books kept in Every Parish.	127
<i>Bolloign</i> Conquered.	123
The sweating sickness.	114
The first using of Coaches.	110
The last Firing of St. <i>Pauls</i> steeple.	104
The Royal Exchange Built.	99
The Rebellion in the North.	96
The Massacre in <i>France</i> .	93
Ablazing Star, on the 11th. of <i>November</i> .	88
A great Snow the 21. of <i>Feb.</i>	87
A great Earth-quake and a Blazing-star seen nightly in <i>October</i> , and <i>November</i> , 1577.	86
Another blazing-Star seen in <i>May</i> .	83
Fourteen Traitors Executed.	79
The Camp at <i>Tilbury</i> .	77
<i>William Hacket</i> executed in <i>Cheap-side</i> for Blasphemy and Treason July 28.	76
<i>Cadis</i> voyage, and the Lady <i>Elizabeth</i> born.	69
King <i>Charles</i> the First was born Nov. 19. 1600.	A

- Since  
**A** great Plague whereof dyed in *London* and  
 in the suburbs in one year 30578 besides  
 those of other diseases. 40  
**The** Powder treason discovered *Novem.* 5  
 60  
**A** great frost from the 8th. of *Decemb.* to the  
 end of *February.* 58  
**Prince** *Henry* dyed. 54  
**The** New River brought from *Ware* well fi-  
 nished. 52  
**A** great Snow. 50  
**Queen** *Ann* dyed. 47  
**King** *Charles* the first came home from *Spain*,  
*Octob. 6.* 42  
**Queen** *Mary* arrived at *Dover*, *June 12.* 40  
**The** draw-bridge repaired in *June.* 37  
**Charls** the second, our soveraign Lord and  
**King** was born the 29th of *May.* 35  
**The** Lady *Mary* born *Nov.* the 24th. 33  
**A** lamentable fire on *London-Bridge* the 11th  
 of *Feb.* 32  
**King** *Charls* the first his Progres into *Scot-*  
*land*, and the Duke of *York* born the 15th.  
 of *Octob.* 32  
**The** reparation about *St. Pauls* begun, and  
 the River of *Thames* twice frozen, that  
 people did daily go over it as on plain  
 ground. 31

Since.

*Thomas Parre* dyed, being 152 years old, the  
15th of *Nov.* 30

*Lady Elizabeth*, Daughter to our Sovereign  
King *Charls* the first, born the 29th of *De-*  
*cemb.* 30

*Lady Ann* born the 17th of *March.* 29

A cruel Sea-fight between the *Spaniard* and  
*Holander*, near the English Coast, in the  
month of *September.* 26

The Parliament began the 3d. of *Nov.* 35

*William* of *Nassaw* Prince of *Orange* was wed-  
ded unto the *Lady Mary*, the second of *May.*

24

The Rebellion in *Ireland* began the 23d. of  
*Octob.* 24

The Lord *Strafford* beheaded *May* the 12th

23

The Earl of *Essex* made General, the 12th of  
*July.* *ibid.*

The battel at *Edge-hill*, *Octob.* 25. *ib.*

At *Branford*, *Nov.* 12. *ib.*

The Scots enter *England Jan.* 16. 22

*Cheap-side* Cross taken down, *May* 12. *ib.*

*Mr. Tompkins* and *Mr. Chaloner* Executed *Ju-*  
*ly* 5. *ib.*

*Newberry* first battel *Septemb.* 23. *ib.*

Bishop of *Canterbury* beheaded *January* 10.

21.

Since

Since <i>Marston</i> -more Fight <i>July 2.</i>	Since ib.
<i>Nuberry</i> second Battel <i>Octob. 28.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Fairefax</i> made General <i>Decemb. 31.</i>	ib.
<i>Naseby</i> Fight, <i>June</i> the <i>14th.</i>	20
<i>Scots</i> routed in <i>Lancashire</i> by <i>Oliver Cromwel,</i> <i>August 17.</i>	17
King <i>Charls</i> the First murthered, <i>January</i> the <i>30th.</i>	ib.
Duke <i>Hambleton</i> , Lord <i>Capel</i> , and the Earl of <i>Holland</i> Beheaded.	ib.
A new stamp for money.	ib.
<i>Colchester</i> taken, brave <i>Lucas</i> and <i>Lisle</i> shot to death, <i>August 28.</i>	ib.
The long Parliament that had sit <i>12</i> years, <i>6</i> months, and <i>18</i> daies, pulled out by <i>Oliver</i> <i>Cromwel.</i>	12
A great victory against the <i>Hollander</i> , <i>June 23</i>	ibid.
<i>O. P.</i> began his Government <i>Decemb. 16.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Gerard</i> , and the King of <i>Portugal's</i> Bro- ther beheaded on <i>Tower-hill.</i>	11
<i>Dunkirk</i> delivered to the <i>English.</i>	7
Sir <i>Henry Slingsby</i> and Dr. <i>Huit</i> beheaded	ib.
<i>O. P.</i> the Tyrant dyed, <i>Septemb.</i> the <i>3d.</i>	ib.
Lord <i>Monck</i> brought in the seclused Mem- bers. <i>Feb. 21</i>	5
	Since



Since

Since The healing Parliament *April 25.* 5  
Our gracious King *Charles* happily arrived at  
*London* the 29th of *May.* ib.

His Majesties magnificent entertainment at  
*Guild-hall* by the City, *July* the 5th. ib.

General *Monk* created Duke of *Albermarl*,  
and took his place in the House of Peers. ib.

*Henry* the Duke of *Glocester*, departed this life,  
*Novemb.* ib.

*Thomas Harrison*, one of the Kings Judges,  
Executed at *Charing-Cross*, the 13th of *Oct.*

ibid.

*John Carew* the 15th of *Octob.* ibid.

*John Cook*, and *Hugh Peters*, the 16th of *Oct.* ib.

*Scot, Gregory, Clement*, and *Jones*, the 17th of  
*Octo.* ib.

*Hacker* and *Axtel* hanged at *Tiburn*, the 19th.  
of *Octob.* ib.

*Mary* Princess of *Orange*, died the 24th of *No-*  
*vemb.* ib.

King *Charles* the second crowned at *Westmin-*  
*ster* the 23 of *April.* 4

*Elizabeth* Queen of *Bohemia*, dyed the 13th.  
of *Feb.* ib.

Queen *Katherine* Embarked for *England*, in  
the Royal *Charles*, the 13th of *April.* 4

*Miles*

Since  
*Miles Corbet, John Okey, and John Barkstead,*  
 were drawn, hang'd, and quartered, at *Ti-*  
*burn* the 19.<sup>th</sup> of *April.* ib.

*Queen Katherine* Landed at *Portsmouth*, the  
 14<sup>th</sup> of *May* 3

*King Charles* and *Queen Katherine* were mar-  
 ried at *Portsmouth* by the Lord Bishop of  
*London* the 21 of *May.* ib.

*Sir Henry Vane* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the  
 14<sup>th</sup>. of *June.* ib.

*Queen Katherine* came first to *White-Hall*, in  
 great Tryumph, the 23 of *August.* 2

The Perpetual Almanack, or an  
 Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May	Oct.	Apr.	Sept.	June
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Janu.		July	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	3	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	●	●	●	●

Note that in the Leap Year (which is ever  
 ry

ry fourth year) February hath 29 daies alone,

### The explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost collumes, are the twelve months in the year, beginning at March, and so on; the second thing is, that you must know that the 31 figures under the months, are the 31 daies of every month; the third thing to be sought is this, what day of the week, the first day of March is, in the year 1662 it was on a Saturday, in 1663 it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next Table, the second collume, where every figure under March were Sundaies for that year, and the next year Mondaises, and the next year Tuesdaies, so every year changing the several day, as for example.

### An Example.

In the year 1663 the first of March was on a Sunday, and so was the first of November, you finde under those two months first mentioned, these figures, 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, which daies were Sundaies, in both Months, and so under all the other months, the figures under them were Sundaies, in the same manner the next year they were Mondaises, &c.

**A** proper and useful Kalender, shewing perfectly for the next insuing eighteen years, on what day Easter will fall, also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of *March*, the Golden number, the Epact, and Whit Sunday, very plain and easie to be understood.

Years of our L. till 1680.	First daies of <i>March</i> .	Epact.	Sunday Let- ters.	First Sun- daies in Lent.	Easter Day	Whitsun- day.
1663	Sunday	1	D	March 8.	April 19	June 7.
1664	Tuesday	12	C B	Feb. 28.	April 10.	May 29.
1665	Wednesday	23	A	Feb. 12.	Mar. 26.	May 14.
1666	Thursday	4	B	March 4	April 15.	June 3.
1667	Fryday	15	F	Febr. 24	April 7.	May 26.
1668	Sunday	26	E D	March 9.	Mar. 22.	May 10.
1669	Munday	7	C	Febr. 28.	April 11.	May 30.
1670	Tuesday	18	B	Febr. 20	April 3.	May 22.
1671	Wednesday	29	A	Marc. 12.	April 23.	June 11.
1672	Fryday	11	G F	Febr. 25.	April 7.	May 26.
1673	Saturday	12	F	Febr. 17.	Mar. 30.	May 19.
1674	Sunday	3	D	March 8.	April 19.	June 7.
1675	Munday	14	C	Febr. 21.	April 4.	May 23.
1676	Wednesday	25	B A	Febr. 13.	Mar. 26.	May 14.
1677	Thursday	6	G	March 4.	April 15.	June 3.
1678	Fryday	17	F	Febr. 17.	Mar. 31.	May 19.
1679	Saturday	28	E	March 9.	April 20.	June 8.
1680	Munday	20	D C	Febr. 28.	April 11.	May 30.

How

How to know the beginning and the ending of every Term.

Hillary Term begins January the 23 and ends February the 12.

Easter Term every year, begins 17 daies after Easter-day, and ends the Sunday before Whitsunday.

Trinity Term begins the next Fryday after Trinity Sunday, and ends on Wednesday, 19 daies after.

Michaelmas Term begins the 23 of October, and ends the 28th of November.

To know the age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the Month, and the Epact to it also, and so many daies more as there are months from March to the month you are to know the Moons age, and if the day of the month, the Epact, and the number of the months come not to 30, so much is the age of the Moon, but if it be more than 30, take away 30, and the remainder is the Moons age, when the Month hath 31 daies, take away 30, if the Month have but 30 daies, take away 29.

An Example.

Would you know the Moons age, the 27th. day of July 1663, take the Epact, which is 1, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and  
B
the

the remaining 3 was the Moons age for the twenty seventh day of July 1663, in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at London, Gravesend, the Downs, Malden, Rochester, Quinborough, Portsmouth, and Ile of Wight, with Hours and Minutes.

The Daye.		London		Gravel.		Rochest.		Quinbo.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	18	1	33	12	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	21	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	55	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	18	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	36	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	9	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	36
13	28	1	24	11	54	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first Collium is the Moons age, in the second is the Hours and Minutes of high Water at London Bridge, Gravesend, and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high Water at London Bridge at three a clock, 18 minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is 15 dayes old, and so it is with every Moons age; The figure opposite to it, is the Hour and Minute of high Water in every Collium.

The

Tens of Pounds.



# of Knowledge.

131

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true Interest due upon any sum of Money, from 5 shillings to 100 pounds, what is due for a month, for a year, after the usual rate of 6 pound the 100.

	Shilling.	1 Mont.			3 Mont.			6 Mont.			9 Mont.			12 Mon.		
		s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
	10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0
	15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	2
	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	1
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6	3
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	9	6	3
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

# A true and plain description of the High-waies in *England* and *Wales*.

From *York* to *London* 150 miles.

From *York* to *Tadcaster* is 8 miles, thence to *Wentbridge* 12, to *Doncaster* 7, to *Tuxford* 18, to *New-market* 10, to *Gantham* 10, to *Stanford*, 16 to *Stilton*, 12 to *Huntington* 9, to *Roxton* 15, to *Ware* 13, to *Waltham* 8, to *London* 12.

From *Norwich* to *London* is 86 Miles.

From *Norwich* to *Windam*, is 5 miles, thence to *Acleborough* 5, to *Thetford* 10, to *Ickingham* sands 6, to *Newmarket* 10, to *Whitford-bridge* 10, to *Barkway* 10, to *Puckeridge* 5, to *Ware* 5, to *Waltham* 8 to *London*, 12.

From *Shrewsbury* to *Coventry*, and so to *London*, is 126 Miles.

From *Shrewsbury* to *Watling-street* is 7 miles, thence to *Shelval* 5, to *Banningal* 3 to *Wolverhampton* 5, to *Bremicham* 10, to *Meriden* 10, to *Coventry* 4, to *London*, as in *Lancaster* way.

From *Cambridge* to *London* 44 miles.

From *Roxton* to *Cambridge* 10 miles, thence to *Barkway* 4, to *Puckeridge* 5, to *Ware* 5, to *Waltham* 10, to *London* 12.

From

From Oxford to London 47 miles.

From Oxford to Watlington 5 miles,  
thence to Tetworth 5, to Stocken-Church 5,  
to Wickam 5, to Beconfield 5, to Uxbridge 7  
to London 15.

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to Lon-  
don 106 miles.

From Ludlow to Tenbury, is 5 miles,  
thence to Worcester 16, to Evesham 12, to  
Chippingnorton 14, to Ilip 12, to Wickam  
20, to Beconfield 5, to Uxbridge 7 to London  
15.

From South-hampton to London 64 miles.

From South-hampton to Twisford is 8  
miles, thence to Alesford 8, to Alton 7, to Far-  
nam 7, to Gilsford 9, to Rippley 5, to Cobham  
5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Chichester to London, 50 miles.

From Chichester to Midhurst is 7 miles,  
thence to Chiddingfold 10, to Gilsford 8, to Rip-  
pley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London  
10.

From Coventry to Oxford, 44 miles.

From Coventry to Southam, is 14 miles,  
thence to Newbury 10, to Woodstock 14, to  
Oxford 6.

From Coventry to Cambridge 46 miles.

From Coventry to Dunchurch, is 8 miles,  
thence to North-hampton 10, to Higham-fer-

ries 10, to St. Ceds 8, to Cambridge 10.

From Bristow to Oxford 48 miles.

From Bristow to Sadbury is 10 miles, thence to Cicester 12, to Farrington 14, to Dorford 12.

From Bristow to London 97 miles.

From Bristow to Baresal is 10 miles, thence to Chipnam 10, to Marleborough 15, to Hungerford 8, to Newbury 7, to Redding 15 to Maidenhead 10, to Colebrook 7, to London 15.

From Exeter to London, 138 miles.

From Exeter to Honiton, is 12 miles, thence to Chard 10, to Exmouth 6, to Sherborn 10, to Shaftsbury 12, to Salisbury 18, to Andover 15, to Basingstoke 16, to Hartshurst 8, to Bagshot 8, to Stanes 8, to London 15.

From Dover to London 55 miles.

From Dover to Canterbury is 12 miles, thence to Stittingborn 11, to Rochester 8, to Gravesend 5, to Dartford 6, to London 12.

From Rye to London is 48 miles.

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 miles, thence to Tunbridge 11, to Chepstow 7, to London 15.

From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to London 92 miles.

From Yarmouth to Lestiff 6 miles, thence to Slibur 10, to Snapbridge 8, to Waterbridge

bydige 6, to Ipswich 7, to Colchester 12, to  
Kelvedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brent-wood  
10, to London 15.

From Walsingham to London,  
82 miles.

From Walsingham to Wickham 12 miles,  
thence to Brandon-ferry 10, to New-market  
10, to Whitford-bridge 10, to London as in  
Norwich way.

From Cocker-mouth to Lancaster, and so to  
London, 223 miles.

From Cocker-mouth to Kilswick 6 miles,  
thence to Grocener 8, to Kendale 14, to Bur-  
ton 7, to Lancaster 8, to Preston 20, to Wigan  
14, to Warrington 12, to New-castle 20, to  
Leichfield 20, to Colelil 12, to Coventry 8, to  
Daintrey 14, to Cocester 10, to Stony-strat-  
ford 6, to Brickhil 7, to Dunstable 7, to St.  
Albans 10, to Barnet 10, to London 10.

From Carmarthen to London is 155 miles.

From Carmarthen to Laundover, is 20  
miles, thence to Belth 14, to Preston 12, to  
Worcester 26, to London as in Ludlow way.

From St. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester,  
and so to London, 210 miles.

From St. Davids to Aleford 12 miles,  
thence to Carmarthen 24, to Newton 12, to  
Lanbury 10, to Brecknock 16, to Hay 10, to  
Hereford 14, to Ross 19, to Gloucester 12, to

Ciceter 15, to Farington 10, to Abbingdon 10  
to Dorchester 5, to Henley 12, to Maidenhead  
7, to Colebrook 7, to Hounslow 5, to London 10.  
From Carnarvan to Chester, and so to Lon-  
don, 207 miles.

From Carnarvan to Conoway, is 24 miles,  
thence to Denbigh 11 to Flint 12 to Chester  
10 to Uitch 15 to Stone 15 to Lichfield 18,  
to Colehill 12 to Coventry 8 to London, as in  
Cockermouth way.

From Barwick to York, 108 miles.

From Barwick to Belford is 12 miles,  
thence to Anwick 12, to Dorspit 12, to New-  
castle 12 to Durham 12 to Darlington 14 to  
Northalerton 10, to Topcliffe 7, to York  
17.

*The names of the principal Fayres in England and  
Wales, together with the month, day, and place  
where they be kept, more largely then heretofore.*

*Fairs in January.*

**T**He 3 day at Lanibither, 5 at Hickerford  
in Lancashire the 6 day being Twelfth  
day, at Salisbury, Bristow, the 7 day at Langin-  
nie, the 25 day at Bristol, Churchingford,  
Gravesend, the 31 at Landissel.

*Fairs in February.*

The first day at Bromley in Lancashire, the



3 at Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Codlemew, Lin, Maidstone, Reading, Beconsfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, and at Whiteland. The 3 at Boxgrove, Brimley. The 6 at Stafford for six daies for all kind of Merchandize, without Arrests. The 8 at Tragon. The 9 at Landiff. The 14 at Owndale in North-hamptonshire, Feversham. The 24 at Baldock, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferries, Tewxbury, Uppingham, Walden. The 26 at Stanford an Horse-fair.

*Fairs in March.*

The first day at Langadog, Langevallah Mardim. The 3 at Bremwel-braks in Norfolk. The 4 at Bedford, Oakham. The 8 at Taragon. The 12 at Spaford, Stamford, Sudbury, Wooburn, Wrexham, Bodnam and Alsom in Norfolk. The 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin. The 17 at Pattrington. The 18 at Sturbridge. The 20 at Alisbury, Durham. The 24 at Lanerchemith. The 25 at St. Albanes, Ashwel in Hartfordshire, Burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, St. Jones in Worc. Malden, Malpas, New-castle, North-hampton, Onay in Bucks. Woodstock, Whiteland, great Chard. The 30 at Malmesbury.

*Fairs in April.*

The 2 day at Hitchin, North-fleet, Rochford.  
The

The 3 at Leck in Staffordshire. The 5 at Wallingford. The 7 at Darby. The 9 at Billingsworth. The 22 at Stanford. The 23 at Ampil, Bewdley, Browton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Suffex, Gilford Bishops-Hatfield, Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, North-hampton, Nutlay in Suffex, S. Pombes, Sabrigworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapsar in Hartfordshire. The 25 at Bourn in Lincolnshire, Buckingham, Caln in Wiltshire, Cliffe in Suffex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamshire, Oakham, Uttoxiter, Winchcombe. The 26 at Tenderden in Kent, Clete.

*Fairs in May.*

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancashire, Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshi. Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lichfield, if not on Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Latrissent, Louth, Maidstone, Ocetry in Shropshire, Perin, Philipnorton, Ponsbridge, Reading, Rippon, Standed, Stow the old, Stocknailand, Tuxford in the clay, Usk, Harveril, Warwick, Wendover, Worsworth. The 2 Powltheley in Carmarthenshi. The 3 Abergavenny, Ashborn-peak, Arundel, Bramyard

yard, Bala, Chersey near Oatlands, Chipnam?  
Church-stretton, in Shropsh. Cowbridge in Gla-  
morgansh. Darby, Denbigh, Elstow by Bedford,  
Hingham Merthir, Mownton, Non-eton Hud-  
ersfield, Ratsdale in Lanca. Tidnel, Waltham-  
Abby, Thedford in Norfolk. The 5 Merchan-  
leth in Montgom. The 6 Almsbury, Hoy, Knigh-  
ton. The 7 Bath, Beverley, Hanslop, Newton in  
Lancash. Hatesbury Oxford, Stratford upon A-  
von. The 8 Maidston. The 10 Ashburn in the peak.  
The 11 Dunstable. the 12 Greys-Thorrock in  
Essex. The 13 Bala in Meriton. The 15 Welsh-  
pool in Montgom. The 16 Langarranagge in  
Cardigan. The 19 Mayfield, Ode-hill, Roche-  
ster, Wellow. The 20 Malmsbury. The 25  
Blackburn. The 29 Crambrook. The 31 Per-  
shore.

*Fairs in June.*

The 3 Alesbury. The 9 Maidstone. The 11  
Holt, Kinwil-gate in Carmarthen. Lanibyster,  
Lanwist Landinalador, Maxfield, Newborough,  
Newcastle in Elim, Oackham, Wellinton,  
Newport-pannel, Skipton upon Stow, Bremwel,  
in Norfolk. The 13 at New-town in Kedewen,  
Montg. The 14 at Bangor. 15 Vizes, Pershore.  
The 16 Bealth, Newport, The 17 at Hadstock,  
Higham-ferries, Lanigrolling, Towgreen. The  
19 at Bridgenorth. The 21 Ystradmerick, The

22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury, Durham, Darby. The  
 23 Barnet, Castle Ebidien, Dolgelly. The 24.  
 Alhborn, St. Aumer, Awnborough, Bedford,  
 Bedle, Beverly, Bishop's Castle, Boughton green,  
 Bosworth, Brecknock, Bromsgrove, Cambridge,  
 Colchester Crumbrock, Croydon, Farnham,  
 Gloucester, Halifax, Harford, Harestone, Hor-  
 sham, Hurst, Kingston-War, Kirkham-Aund,  
 Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemsey,  
 Preston, Reading, Romford, Shaftsbury, Strat-  
 stock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, West-  
 chester, VVindsor, VVormster, York. The 26  
 Northop. The 27 Burton upon Trent, Folkstone,  
 Landegain. The 28 at Hescorn, Marchenleth,  
 S. Pompei, Royston. 29 Ashwel, Barkamstead,  
 Bennington, Bala, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromley,  
 Buckingham, Buntingford, Cardiff, Gorgange,  
 Odesdon, Holdsworth, Horndon, Huddersfield,  
 Lewer-Knorsford Lempster, Lamorgan, Lande-  
 ber, Mansfield, Marlborough, Peterfield, Pont-  
 Stephen, Sarstrange, Sennoch, Mountsorrel, moun-  
 stril, Cnay, Peterborough, Southam, Stafford,  
 Stockworth, Sedbury Thorroch-Grays, Upton,  
 Tring, Wem, Westminster, Witney, VVoolver-  
 hampton, Woodhurst, York. 30 Mayfield.

*Fairs in July.*

2 Ashton-under-line, Congerton three daies,  
 Huntington, Rickmansworth, Smeath, Swinsey,  
 VVood-

VWoodborn. 3 Haverfon. 5 Burton upon Trent,  
6 Haverhul-Lambither, Llanidlas. 7 Albridge,  
Burntwood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chap-  
pelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haver-  
ford, Richmond, Shelford, Sweatton, Tenbury,  
Telheuemich, Vizes, Uppingham. 11 Lidde,  
Partney. 13 Fodringbay. 15 Greenstead, Pinch-  
back. 17 Stevenage, Bealth, Knelmes, Leek,  
Llanvilling. 20 VVinchcomb, Auferton, Bark-  
way, Barley, Boulton, Bowley, Catefly, Chim-  
mock, Coolidge, Llannibithener, Noath, S. Mar-  
garers, Odiham. Tenbie, Uxbridge, VWoodstock.  
21 Bainards Castle, Battleveld, Bicklesworth,  
Billericay, Redburn Bridgenorth, Broughton,  
Calne, Clitheral, Colchester. 22 Irkleton, Kes-  
wick, Kimolton, Kingston, Mawdlin-Hill, Hey,  
Marlborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich,  
Ponterley, Ridwalley, Roking, Stoniftratford,  
Stokesbury, Turbury, VViltheal, VVichgrigge,  
Yadeland, Yerne, 23 Carnarvan, Cheston. 25  
Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam Baldock, Bark,  
hamsted, Bilson, Bolston, Bristowre, Bristol,  
Bromesgrove, Bromley, Broadock, Buntingford,  
Cambden, Capel-Jago, Chichester, Chilhol,  
Derby, Doncanster, Dover, Dudley, Erith, Hat-  
field, S. James London, S. James by Northamp-  
ton, Ipswich, Kinglton, Lisle, Reading, Rich-  
mond in the North, Ross, Saffron-Walden, Hiat  
Sinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone,  
Them.

Themble-green, Thickham, Thrapston, Tilbury,  
Trowbridge, Walden, Warrington, Weatherby  
Wigmore. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chappel-frith,  
Horsham. 30 Stafford. *Fayrs in August.*

The first at Bath, Bedford, Chestow, Dunstable,  
S. Eeds, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Horsenay, Ka-  
ermarthen, Kaergwilly, Llantriffent, Llawiwin,  
Ludford, Loughborow, Malling, Newton in  
Lancashire, New-castle upon Trent, Northam-  
Church, Rumney, Shrewsbury, Selbon, Selby,  
Thaxted, Wisbich, Yellane, York. The 4 Rad-  
nor, Linton. The 6 Bardney, Peterborough. The  
9 Aberlew. The 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blacka-  
more, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Choreley,  
Croyly, Diffingdiwich, Doncaster, Farnham,  
Frodisham, Fulsea, Hareley, Hawckhurst, Horn-  
Castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgal, Kilgar-  
ron, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Mear-  
worth, Newborough, Oundle, Rugby, Sedole,  
Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-Abby, Walden,  
Weydon, Wormster, Winstow. The 15 at St.  
Albanes, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Card-  
igan, Gisborough, Goodhurst, Hinckley, Hunt-  
ington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, North-  
hampton, Newport in Monmouth sh. Preston,  
Raiadargwy, Ross, Stow in Lincoln sh. Stroud,  
Swansay, Turbury, Wakefield, Whitland, Ymai-  
nith. The 24 Aberconwey, Aborough, Ashby-  
de-la-Zouch, Beggers-Bush, Bromley, Slag,  
Bridge.



Bridgestock, Chorley, Croyley, Crowland, Dover, Darindon, Grimsby, Harewood, Kidderminster, London, Montgomery, Monmouth, Nantwich, Northalerton, Norwich, Orford, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Tuddington, Watford. The 28 Ashford, Daintry, Sturbridge, Wan, Talisarn-Green, Welch-pool. 29 Brecknock, Colby, Kaerwis, Carmarthen, Ockham, Watford.

*Fairs in September.*

The 1 at Chappel-Silvie, St. Giles, Neath. The 7 at Ware, Woodbury-hill. The 8 Atherston, Powmaris, Blackburn, Brewood, Bury in Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Chatton, Chaulton, Drayton, Driffield, Gisborough, Gliborn, Hatford, Huntington, Llandisfel, Malden, Northampton, Parrney, Roculet, Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham on the Woulds West, Nem, Whiteland, 11 Werseworth, Wolpit. 12 Tuxford 13 New-town, Redwin, Powlthery, Varsley. 14 Abergavenny, Barsly, Church-Stretton, Chesterfield, Denbigh, Hidome, Hetsbury, Munckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Ross, Rockingham, Smalding, Stratford upon Aven, Waltham-Abby, Wotton under hedge. 15 Raiardag. 17 Cliffe, Llanidlas. 20 Llanvelly, Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Braintry, Brackly, Maiden-Bulwick, Canterbury, Dover, Claphon, Croydon, Daintry,

try, Eastred, S. Edmondsbury, Helmsly, Holden,  
 Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware,  
 Marlborough, Malden, Mildnal, Nottingham,  
 Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes,  
 Wendover, Whitheral, Woodstock. 23 Pan-  
 cridge in Staford sh. 24 Llanvilling, Malton a  
 week 26 Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29  
 Aberconway, S. Albons, Ashborn-Peak, Baln-  
 stock, Basinstoak, Bishop-Stratford, Blackburn,  
 Besterrunningham, Buckland, Burwel, Canter-  
 bury, Cohich, Cokermouth, Market-Deeping,  
 Michael-Dan, Headley, Heay, higham-ferries,  
 S. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworth, Kings-  
 land, Lawenham, Lancast. Leicester, Llanidlas,  
 Llanvihangel, Llochir, Ludlow, Malden, Mar-  
 chenleth, Methir, Newberry, Selby, Shelford in  
 Bedford sh. Sittingborn, Stow, Line, Tuddington,  
 Uxbridge, Wey-hill, Weymer seven daies,  
 Westchester, Witham, Woodham ferry.

*Fairs in October.*

1 Banbury, Caster. 2 Salisbury. 3 Boulton in  
 the Moors. 4 S. Michael. 6 Havent in hamp sh.  
 Maidstone in Kent. 8 Bishop-Stratford, Chi-  
 chester, Hereford, Llanibither, Pont-Stephen,  
 Swansea. 9 Ashborn, Peak, Blich, Devizes,  
 Gainsborough, Harborough, Sabridge-worth,  
 Thorrock-Greyes. 11 Newport Pagnel. 12 Pol-  
 ton-furnace, Llargovert. 13 Aberstow, Cha-  
 ring, Croston, Colchester, Drayton, Edmond-  
 stow

stow, Gravesend, Hitchin, Newp. Hodnet,  
 Leighton-Bussard, Morshfield, Newport in  
 Monmouth, Royston, Stropforth, Staunton, Tam-  
 worth, Winsor. 18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barner,  
 Brick-hill, Bridgenorth, Bishops Hatfield, Bur-  
 ton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff. Fly;  
 Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly,  
 Isk-lowhaddon, Marloe upon Thames, Middle-  
 wich, Newcastle, Radnor. Thrift, Tisdal, Tun-  
 bridge upon haven, Wellingborough, Wigham,  
 Wrigley, York. 19 Frideswid by Oxford. 21  
 Saffron-Walden, Cicester, Coventry, Here-  
 ford, Llanibither, Lentham, Stockfly. 23 Bidles-  
 worth, Knotsford, Dow, Rattdale, Preston,  
 Whit-Church. 25 Beverly. 27 Darnton. 28  
 Aberconway, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bidderden,  
 Hallaton, Hartford, Lempster, Lloneydy, New-  
 marker, Oxford, Preston-Aund. Stanford, Tali-  
 carn-Green, Warwick, Wilton Wormster. 30  
 Abermales, Chelmsford, Ruthin, Powltheley,  
 Stockfly, Wakefield. On Martelma's day Darn-  
 ton.

*Fairs in November.*

1 Bicklefworth, Castlemain, Kellom, Mont-  
 gomery, Ludlow. 2 Belching-lye, Bishops-Ca-  
 ple, Elsemere, Kingston upon Thames, Leek,  
 Loughborough, Maxfield, Masfield, York. 3 Kaer-  
 marthen. 5 Welchpool. 6 Andover, Bedford,  
 Brecknock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Mar-  
 ton in Holderneß, Newport-pond, Pembridge,  
 L Salford,

try, Eastred, S. Edmondsbury, Helmsly, Holden, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware, Marlborough, Malden, Mildnal, Nottingham, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes, Wendover, Whitheral, Woodstock. 23 Pancridge in Staford sh. 24 Llanvilling, Malton a week 26 Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 Aberconway, S. Albons, Ashborn-Peak, Balnstock, Basinstoak, Bishop-Stratford, Blackburn, Besterrunningham, Buckland, Burwel, Canterbury, Cohich, Cokermouth, Market-Deeping, Michael-Dan, Headley, Heay, higham-ferries, S. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworth, Kingsland, Lawenham, Lancast. Leicester, Llanidlas, Llanvihangel, Llochir, Ludlow, Malden, Marchenleth, Methir, Newberry, Selby, Shelford in Bedford sh. Sittingborn, Stow, Line, Tuddington, Uxbridge, Wey-hill, Weymer seven daies, Westchester, Witham, Woodham ferry.

*Fairs in October.*

1 Banbury, Caster. 2 Salisbury. 3 Boulton in the Moors. 4 S. Michael. 6 Havent in hamp sh. Maidstone in Kent. 8 Bishop-Stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibicher, Pont-Stephen, Swansea. 9 Ashborn, Peak, Blich, Devizes, Gainsborough, Harborough, Sabridge-worth, Thorrock-Greyes. 11 Newport Pagnel. 12 Polton-furnace, Llargovert. 13 Aberstow, Charing, Croston, Colchester, Drayton, Edmondstow

Row, Gravesend, Hitchen, Newp. Hodnet,  
 Leighton-Bussard, Morshfield, Newport in  
 Monmouth, Royston, Stropforth, Staunton, Tam-  
 worth, Winsor. 18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barner,  
 Brick-hill, Bridgenorth, Bishops Hatfield, Bur-  
 ton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff. Fly;  
 Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly,  
 Ask-lowhaddon, Marloe upon Thames, Middle-  
 wich, Newcastle, Radnor. Thrift, Tisdal, Tun-  
 bridge upon haven, Wellingborough, Wigham,  
 Wrigley, York. 19 Frideswid by Oxford. 21  
 Saffron-Walden, Cicester, Coventry, Here-  
 ford, Llanibither, Lentham, Stockslly. 23 Bidles-  
 worth, Knotsford, Dow, Ratisdale, Preston,  
 Whit-Church. 25 Beverly. 27 Darnton. 28  
 Aberconway, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bidderden,  
 Hallaton, Hartford, Lempster, Llonedy, New-  
 market, Oxford, Preston-Aund. Stanford, Tali-  
 arn-Green, Warwick, Wilton Wormster. 30  
 Bermales, Chelmsford, Ruthin, Powltheley,  
 Stockslly, Wakefield. On Martelma's day Darn-  
 an.

*Fairs in November.*

1 Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellom, Mont-  
 omery, Ludlow. 2 Belching-lye, Bishops-Ca-  
 le, Elsemere, Kingston upon Thames, Leek,  
 oughborough, Maxfield, Mafield, York. 3 Kaer-  
 arthen. 5 Welchpool. 6 Andover, Bedford,  
 Becknock, Hartford, Lesford, Mailing, Mar-  
 on in Holdernefs, Newport-pond, Pembridge,

L

Salford,

Salford, Stanbridge, Trigney, Werlington,  
 Wethod. 10 Aber-wingreen, Lenton in  
 Northampton sh. seven daies, Llanibither, Rug-  
 by, Shifnal, Wem. 11 Aberkennem, Boerling-  
 ham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Mon-  
 mouth, New-Castle, Emlin, Shaftsbury, Skip-  
 ton on Craven, Tream, Withgrig, York. 13 S.  
 Edmondsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Llanithi-  
 ner, Marchileth Wellington. 17 Harlow, Hide,  
 Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 Horsham in  
 Kent. 20 S. Edmons-bury, Health, Ingarstone.  
 22 Penibont, Sawthey. 23 Bangor, Beweth, Car-  
 lin, From, Ludlow, Katescross, Sandwich,  
 Tuddington. 25 Higham-ferry. 28 Ashburn-  
 Peak. 29 Lawrest. 30 Amphil, Baldock, Bed-  
 ford, York, Bewdley, Boston Mart, Bradford,  
 Collinborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gar-  
 green, Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimolton, Maid-  
 en-head Maiden-Brack, Narbert, Ocestry, Pe-  
 terfield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wake-  
 field, Warington.

*Fairs in December.*

1 Turbury. 5 Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley.  
 6 Arundel, Eased, S. Needs, Exeter, Gran-  
 tham, Hendigham, Herhin, Hornsay, Norwich,  
 Senock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sandhurst.  
 8 Bew-morris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdi-  
 gan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton,  
 Whilane. 11 Newport-Pagnel. 21 Hornby.  
 22 Llandila.



ton, 29 Llandilavawr. 29 Canterbury, Royston,  
Salisbury.

*A note of the moveable Fairs in England  
and Wales.*

From Christmasts till June, every Wednes-  
day, Northallerton. Three mondayes after  
Twelfth day, at Hinckley in Leicestersh. Tues-  
day after Twelfth day, at Melton-Mowbray,  
horse-fair at Sarum. Thursday after Twelfth  
day, at Banbury, Litterworth, every thursday  
three weeks. Fryday after Twelfth day, at  
Lichfield. Shrove-mund, at New-Castle under  
Lyn. Ash-wednesday, at Abington, Candain in  
Gloucester sh. Ciceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Win-  
chester, Exeter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royston,  
Tunbridge. First thursday in Lent at  
Banbury. 1 Munday in Lent, at Chersey, Chi-  
chester Winchester. 1 Tuesday in Lent, at Bed-  
ford. 4 Munday in Lent, at Odinarn, Saffron-  
Halden, Stanford. Friday and saturday before  
Easter Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. Munday  
before Annuntiation, at Denbigh, Kendal, Wis-  
consin. Fifth Munday in Lent, at Grantham, Hel-  
ston in Suffex, Salisbury, Sudbury. Wednes-  
day before Palm-Sunday, at Drayton. On  
Friday before Palm-Sunday, at Llandissel.  
Palm-Sunday Eve, Alesbury, Leicester, New-  
market, Pontefract, Skipton, VVisbich. Palm-  
Sunday, at Billingsworth, Kendal, Llandan-

ren, VVorcester, Wednesday before Easter,  
 at Kaerlin, Languilling. Maunday-Thursdai  
 Kettering, Sudminster. Good Friday, Acton-Bur-  
 nel, Amphil, Bishops-Castle, Brenton, Bury  
 Charing, Engfield, Gilford, Hinningham, Ips-  
 wich, Longuer, Meliain, Nutley, S. Pombes,  
 Risborough, Rothenam. Tuesday in Easter-  
 week, at Brails, Daintry, Hitchin, North-flee,  
 Rochford; Sandish, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Mon-  
 day in Easter-week, at Gainsborough, a Mart,  
 Onay, Dryfield. Wednesday in Easterweek, at  
 Wellinborough, Beverley, Redburn. Friday in  
 Easter week, at Derby. Saturday at Skipton.  
 Munday, after Low-sunday, Bicklesworth, Eve-  
 tham, Newcastle, the third monday after Ea-  
 ster, at Louth. In Rogation week; at Beverley  
 Engfield, Rech. Ascension eve, Abargely  
 Darking. Ascension-day, Bewmorris, Bishop  
 Stratford, Bradstead, Brumigeham, Bridge  
 North, Burlon, Chappel-Frith, Chappel-Kinon  
 Eccleshal, Egglefrew, Hallaton, Kiderminster  
 Lutterworth, Middlewich Newcastle, Rippon  
 Ross, Stapport, Sudminster, Vizes Wigam  
 Yaun. monday after Ascension day, Thaxtear  
 Burlington. wednesday after Ascension, Shrew-  
 bury. Friday after Ascension, Ruthin. Whit-  
 Eve. New-Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wisbit  
 Whit. monday, Cribb, Kerby-Steven. Lennin  
 Ratf-dale, Rye-hill Salisbury, Agmondsham  
 Ame

Amerson, Appleby, Bicklesworth, Bradford, Bromi-  
ard, Burton, Chichester, Cockermouth, Dor-  
rington, Evesham, Exeter, Hartf-Green, St. Ives  
Linton. Owndle, Rigate, Shelford, Sittingborn,  
Sleaford, Mitliome, Whitchurch, Darrington in  
the North, Dryfield, Stockcheer. Whit. tuesday,  
Ashby, Canterbury, Daintry, Elsemere, Epping,  
Farnig, High-Knotsford, Laiton-Buzzard,  
Lewes, Longuer, Long-Milford, Llanimthe-  
very, Melton-Mowbray, Midhurst, Monmouth,  
Perith, Rochford, Oringstock, Wednesday, at  
Llanbedder, Llandeby, Leck, Newark upon  
Trent, Pont-Steven, Royston, Landbar. thursday  
at Cukefield, Kingston, Friday, Cockshall, Dar-  
by, Stow, in Guillin. Trinity Eve, Pontefract,  
Rowel, Skipton, Trinity monday, St. Mary-  
Awke, Kendale, Hounslow, South-cave, Sto-  
kelly, Criswel, Raily, Spisby, Watford, Tun-  
bridge, Vizes. Tuesday, at Abergavenny, Rad-  
nor. Wednesday, at Aberfrow. On Corpus Chri-  
stiday, at St. Annes, Banbury, Bishop-stratford,  
Brimmingham, Carewid, Egglestew, Hallaton,  
Halig, Kiderminster, Llanwist, Llannimerche-  
meth, Neath, Newport, Prescot, S. Edes,  
Stampford, Stopport, Newbury, Hempsted,  
Ross. On friday after, at Coventry, Chepstow.  
On monday after, at Belton Stamford. Mon-  
day after, the Third of *July*, at Haverill. On  
Relick Sunday, (being the Sunday fortnight af-

ter midsummer ) at Fodringay. On the First  
monday after St. Bartholomew, at Sandwich.  
On monday after, St. Michael, at Falsley, St.  
Faiths by Norwich, St. Michaels. On thursday  
at Salisbury, Banbury, Monday fortnight after  
Whitsunday, at Darnton: and so every monday  
fortnight after, until Christmas.

A fair at Burnham Westgate in Norfolk,  
Lammas Even, Lammas-day, and the day after,  
for three dayes.

---

FINIS.

---

# Imprimatur,

Ex Æd.  
Sabaud.  
27. Jul.  
1663.

*Geo. Stradling  
S.T.P. Rev.  
in Christo Pat.  
D. Gilb. Episc.  
Lond. a Sac.  
Domestic.*



The uppermost VVheel is good fortune,  
and the undermost VVheel is bad fortune.